



A Brief History Of Australian Banknotes

John Kingsley Walsh



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Revised to include the new \$20 notes October 2019

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PREFACE

I became interested in the history contained on banknotes when I first visited Europe in 1969 and began a collection then, and have continued since, of all the various countries I have visited, as well as obtaining notes from others of different places. This book is intended to give a brief outline of when we first started using money and why we use money. The main part of the book is to give a short story about the persons celebrated on my collection of Australian notes, although each country's fascinating history is remembered through the persons illustrated on their notes.

We evolved from apes walking upright, and with the liberation of our hands became toolmakers. Families gathered together and developed ways of hunting and fishing. Trading between groups began and tribes merged into civilisations which rose and fell. Objects such as shells in the Pacific Islands were used in the bartering of goods.

At some stage coins were minted, especially with the processing of copper and tin, and then iron and gold.

The Chinese invented paper in the 1st century, and by the 10th century were using it instead of coins which were heavy and bulky.

In the Middle Ages in Europe, banks were formed with promissory notes, such as the Lombards in Italy and the Knights Templar.

The invention of the printing press by Gutenberg in the 15th century enabled governments to print paper currency, usually backed by gold reserves.

When inflation occurred, the temptation sometimes became too great, and *Fiat money*, paper money not backed by gold, in greater and greater denominations were printed. Hyper-inflation spread, for example in France after the revolution in 1790, in Germany after the First World War, and recently in Zimbabwe where a loaf of bread could cost billions in the local currency.

Australia was colonised in 1788, as a country to place convicts unable to be kept in overcrowded gaols, or the hulks of old ships on the Thames in London whilst awaiting transportation. Stealing a loaf of bread could carry a seven-year sentence.

The early settlement in Sydney was a tough environment, money not used as much as trade then in rum, which was in the control of the hands of the militia. Governor Bligh tried to stamp the practice out in 1806, and this led to the Rum Rebellion of 1808, with the overthrow of Bligh. The colony was visited by sealers and whalers who used the Spanish silver dollar, but there were not enough to counter the trade in rum.

In 1813 Governor Lachlan Macquarie had £10,000 of Spanish silver dollars (40,000) sent out from England. He then had convict William Henshall punch a hole through, called it the holey dollar (worth 5shillings), and the piece extracted, the dump (worth 15 pence).



This was adopted as the currency, replacing the trade in rum. From 1822 these were replaced with sterling coinage and finally demonetised in 1829. A rare coin in mint condition is now worth \$595,000!

The pound (£) was divided into silver coins called shillings, five of which were a crown, half of which a half-crown, two a florin, half a sixpence, and a quarter three pence. The one shilling was divided into 12 pennies, made mainly of copper mixed with some tin or zinc, half of one called a halfpenny and a quarter a farthing.

Most of the work was carried out by convicts, and after they had served their term were emancipated or they could be granted freedom by the governor.

Free settlers or corporsmen and their wives considered themselves superior and were called exclusives. The class system of Britain had settled within the colony.

Land was also granted, and it was several years before the colony was self- sufficient in food as few of the early arrivals knew anything about farming.

Other settlers arrived and gradually the country grew. The aboriginal people were largely ignored or died from diseases from which they lacked immunity. Many were murdered. Gold rushes in New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia in the mid -1800s greatly boosted the population and wealth of the country.

The country was divided into States and the Northern territory. A Commonwealth was created in 1901, with a portion of New South Wales land used as the Australian Capital Territory, with Canberra (an aboriginal name for meeting place) named as the capital.

I have appended a list of the Governors of New South Wales, and Australia after Federation in 1901 and Prime Ministers since then.

Australia began printing its own currency in 1910 based on the British pound, until Decimal currency was introduced in 1966, with the base unit a dollar, equivalent to the old ten-shilling note, and divided into 100 cents: silver coins of 50, 20, 10, 5 and copper 2 and 1. The 1 and 2 cent coins were withdrawn from circulation in 1991.

There is so much to learn from each person that I have only been able to touch on their lives. Books have been written about them and are recommended. Some are referred to in the text and others in the bibliography.

I have attempted to obtain permission from copyright wherever possible.

Chapter 1 Old Money

I do not have these two notes in my collection, nor earlier five or ten pound denominations.



This later note portrayed **King George VI** on the obverse and the manufacturing industry on the reverse.

The earliest note, issued in 1913, with **Matthew Flinders** on the obverse, with the reverse Parliament House



Matthew Flinders (1774-1814) was born in England and joined the Navy at 16. He sailed as midshipman with Captain Bligh in 1792 to Tahiti in the *Providence* on his second voyage to collect bread fruit for the West Indies.

Bligh's first voyage to collect bread fruit in 1789 as captain of the *Bounty* had resulted in the famous mutiny and Bligh's successful navigation of the ship's long boat >3600 nautical miles to Timor, and safety for the 18 men of his crew who had remained loyal to him, and subsequent exoneration by the Admiralty.

Flinders transferred to the *Reliance* after returning to England and sailed for Sydney (Port Jackson) as it was known then in September 1795.

George Bass (1771-1803), also English born, was ship's surgeon on that voyage and they became friends.

In November 1795 they explored Botany Bay and the George's River in a 2.5 metre dinghy, equipped with a sail, which they called *Tom Thumb*.

Botany Bay had been charted by Captain Cook in 1770 when he claimed Australia for the UK, and so named because of the variety of unknown plants which grew there. He passed the heads of Sydney harbour on his way north, but did not enter although he thought there would be a fine harbour there, and called it Port Jackson after Sir George Jackson of the Admiralty.

When the First fleet of 11 ships, with 730 convicts, 300 crew and 250 marines arrived under Captain Arthur Phillip in 1788.

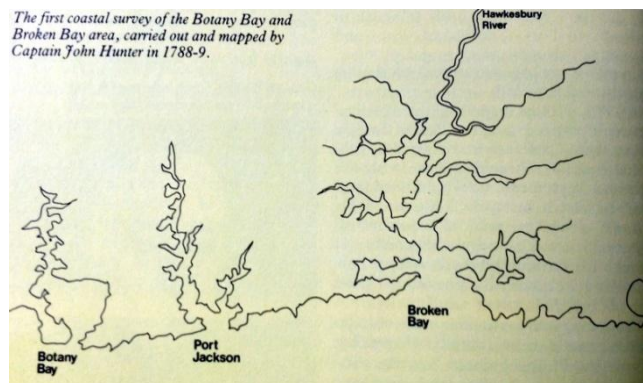
They moved from Botany Bay after a few days to Port Jackson to a better site. Captain Phillip called it Sydney Cove, where there was a reliable water supply later named as the Tank stream.

The colony was established there, on 26th January, now called Australia Day, but once known as Landing day, or Foundation day.



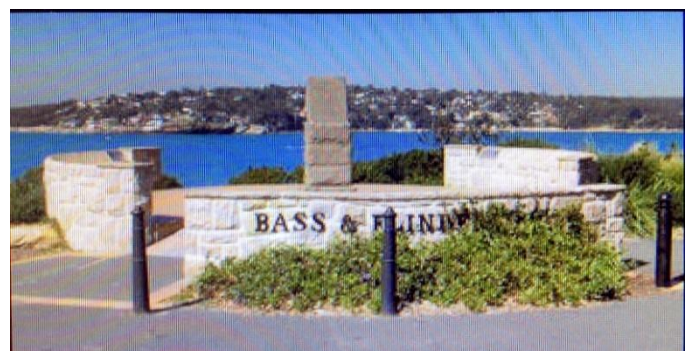
Painting by Algernon Talmadge 1939.

Captain John Hunter in the *Sirius*, with Captain Phillip mapped the area of Botany Bay, Port Jackson and Broken Bay to the north in 1788.



In 1796 Bass and Flinders carried out further exploration in a larger *Tom Thumb*, of the South coast and found Port Hacking and Lake Illawarra. There is now a monument to them.

In 1797 Bass found an outcropping of coal on the south coast which he named Coalcliff, still so named today.



In 1798, Bass and Flinders circumnavigated Tasmania in the sloop *Norfolk*, dispelling the myth it was part of the Mainland.

Bass died at sea when sailing to Chile on board the *Venus*, which was never heard of again.

His name is remembered by Bass Strait between Victoria and Tasmania.

Flinders returned to England in 1801 on the *Reliance* and married Ann Chappell in April, but was refused permission to bring his wife to Australia on his next expedition. He was not to see her for 9 years (well told in *My Love Must Wait* by Enestine Hill).

He commanded HMS *Investigator* in July 1801 and, on his way back to Sydney, explored the southern coastline, known as the *Unknown Coast*. He discovered the gulf which he named after Earl Spencer.

He named Kangaroo island in March 1802, after the many kangaroos there.



In April he met Captain Baudin of the French Corvette *Le Géographie*, and told him of the provisions to be found on Kangaroo island. Baudin also named the gulf but chose the name Golfe Bonaparte after the emperor of France.

In 1802 he circumnavigated Australia, again in the *Investigator*. After passing through Torres Strait found the ship leaking badly and after repairs would only be able to stay afloat for no more than six months. He determined to complete the voyage, but unfortunately, was not able to complete the detailed survey, as planned.

He sailed as a passenger in HMS *Porpoise* in 1803, to obtain a suitable ship in England to complete the survey, but soon after leaving she struck a reef, now known as Wreck reef off the coast of Queensland, and sank.

Flinders and Captain Park of the *Cato* accompanying the *Porpoise*, which had also been wrecked, sailed her cutter over 1000km (700 miles) back to Port Jackson to arrange rescue for his shipmates. The *Cumberland*, together with the *Rolla* and *Francis* rescued the survivors.

The *Cumberland* then sailed for England, which was also unseaworthy. Flinders put into the Mauritius, known then as the Isle de France, a territory of France for repairs, where he was arrested as a spy. Captain Baudin and *Le Géographie* had sailed from there the day before!

England and France were at war, and although Napoleon gave his permission for his release in 1806, it was not until 1810 that the Governor allowed him to return to England.

He had used his time in Mauritius writing a book *A Voyage to Terra Australis*, which was published in 1814, just before he died. He referred to the country as Australia, and, as a result, it is still called that today.

His name is remembered in many place names, such as the Flinders ranges in South Australia, street names in Melbourne and Adelaide, and the busiest railway station in Melbourne, Flinders street station.



The obverse with the Queen.



The reverse with Sturt, Hume and Cook

Charles Sturt (1795-1869) was born in Bengal India (now Bangladesh) and sent to school in England. He joined the army (the Regiment of Foot) and served in the Peninsular war (England and Spain against France), and the American war of Independence where he fought in Canada in 1815.

He was made a Captain in 1825 and escorted convicts to Sydney in the *Mariner*, arriving in 1827. He had heard of other explorers and the inland rivers and was convinced there was an inland sea.

In **November 1828** he set out from Sydney in company with 8 convicts and 3 soldiers. He was joined at their first depot by Hamilton Hume who had come from his farm on the Yass plains. Sturt had a small boat which he kept throughout the journey in case it was needed for the inland sea.

Hamilton Hume (1797-1873) was born at Toongabbie on his father's farm, exploring the surrounding bush and making friends with the aborigines.

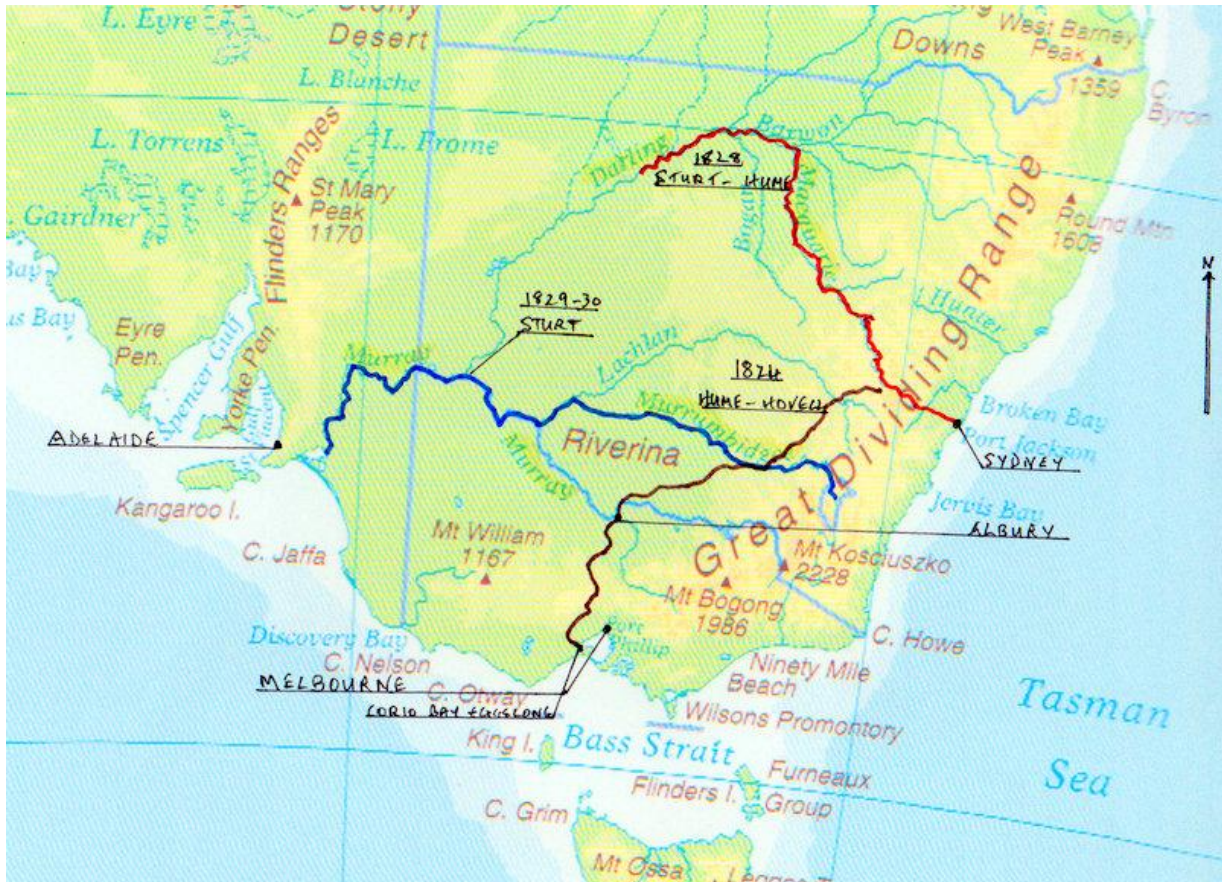
The family moved to Appin in 1812 on the outskirts of the settlement when his father was granted 40 hectares (100 acres) of land.

When he was 17, with his younger brother John aged 14, and an aboriginal friend Doual, they cut a path through the bush to the southwest and found fertile country near Berrima.

By the age of 20 he had established a reputation as an accomplished bushman and explorer. In 1818 with James Meehan he found Lake Bathurst and the Goulburn plains. He found the Yass plains in 1822.

In **1824** Governor Brisbane decided to try to solve the problem of the westward flowing rivers, and partnered him with **William Hovell, (1786-1875)**, a retired English sea captain 11 year older, and supposedly an excellent navigator. They set out with 6 convicts and 2 aborigines. They crossed the Murrumbidgee not long after Lake George.

Further they encountered a large river near Albury, which Hume named after his father, later named the **Murray river** by Sturt. A memorial is present in Noreuil Park in Albury.



They continued inland after failing to cross the Great Dividing Range, eventually reaching Corio Bay near Geelong .

They had supposed to get to the Spencer Gulf, but poor navigation led them to Corio bay, Westernport, in Port Phillip bay, where Melbourne is now situated. They returned safely enough in 1825, although weakened by hunger and thirst.

Their journey is in **brown** on the map.

Hume was then partnered with Sturt on his 1828 expedition **red** on the map.

They followed the Macquarie river, and, although there had been drought for three years with some rivers dried up, pushed on and found the Darling river, which they named after governor Darling. They had a difficult time getting back due to heat and little water.

In **1830** Sturt led a second expedition, following the Murrumbidgee river, shown in **blue**, which then joined the Murray, named by him after the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir George Murray. It forms the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria. It eventually flowed into the sea, at Victor harbour, not far from where Adelaide is now situated, and Sturt realised this when a seagull appeared.

Sturt lost his sight for two years due to the glare he encountered on his expeditions, and returned to England for treatment, gradually regaining his vision.

He returned to Australia in 1835, and undertook a further expedition in 1844, but again failed to find the inland sea. He returned to England in 1853 and died suddenly in 1869.

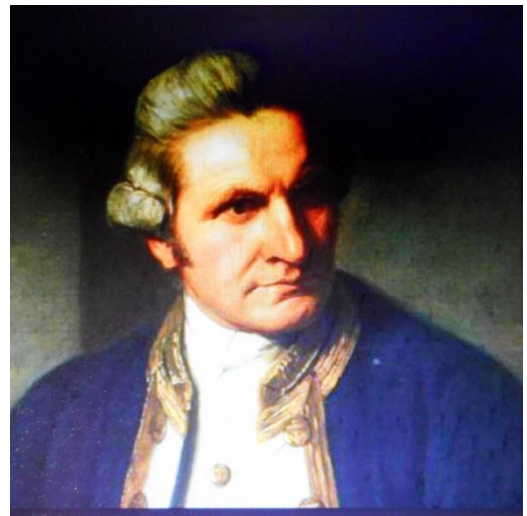
The Sturt and Hume Highways are named after them, as well as the Hume Weir and other place names, such as Sturt's Stony Desert inland NSW.

Captain James Cook (1728-1779), was born in England and joined the Royal Navy

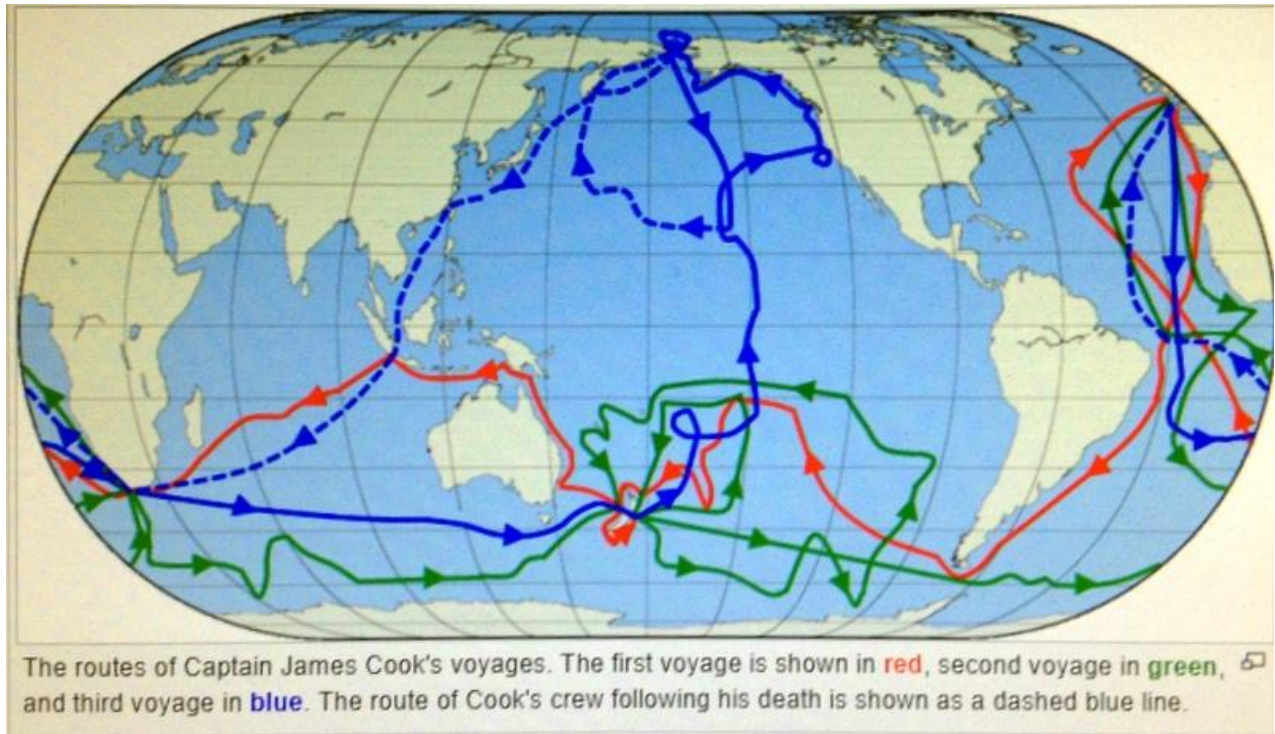
He circumnavigated the world three times, 1768-1780 with each voyage lasting over 3 years.

He mapped the coastlines of Australia and New Zealand and claimed both for England.

He made his crews eat sauerkraut and onions and saved them from scurvy, which caused many deaths due to a deficiency of Vitamin C, although this was not recognised at that time and not until 1930, with the discovery of ascorbic acid (vitamin C).



He was slain by Hawaiian Islanders on his final voyage.



He is remembered by the Cook Islands, Cooktown in northern Queensland, Cook ACT, Mount Cook and Cook Strait NZ, James Cook University, Cooks river NSW, amongst many others.

Chapter 2 Decimal currency \$1 and \$2

Decimal currency was introduced on 14th February 1966 and the \$1 was the equivalent of the previous 10 shilling note. Queen Elizabeth had to give her approval for her image to be placed on the note. The \$2 was the equivalent of the £1 note.



The central image is the coat of arms of Australia, featuring a kangaroo and an emu on the left and right of the shield, within which are the symbols of the six Australian states, enclosed in a border to represent federation in 1901, when the states united to form a nation.

The Commonwealth star above the shield has seven points. One point represents each of the six states and the seventh point all the territories.



On the reverse are aboriginal paintings with stories from the dreamtime

The obverse features John Macarthur and the image of a merino, representing the wool trade.



The reverse shows William Farrer with ears of wheat representing the wheat industry.



John Macarthur (1767-1834), was born in England, joined the army at 15, but the corps was disbanded the following year leaving him on half pay for 5 years when he re-joined the 68th Regiment on full pay in 1788, and married Elizabeth Veale.

He transferred to the NSW Corps in 1789 as a lieutenant and sailed to Sydney in 1790 with the second fleet on the *Neptune*. He had a quarrel and duel with the first master and transferred to the *Scarborough*. He contracted a severe illness from which he recovered, but which left him with recurring symptoms thereafter.

They arrived in June 1790, where his attitude brought him into difficulties with Governor Phillip, who retired to England in 1792. Captain Grose, his commanding Officer, as acting Governor doubled his pay and granted him 40 hectares (100 acres) of fertile land at Parramatta. The house they built in 1793 is now part of the National trust, as Elizabeth farm. Because he had cleared and cultivated 20 hectares, he was granted another 40 and soon became one of the foremost landholders.

He realised that the land was suitable for sheep and in 1796 imported a Merino ram and ewes from the King's flock at Kew. This flock had been established as a gift from Sir Joseph Banks to his King George III (Farmer George as he liked to be called), as the Spanish had developed the strain that grew a thick coat of very fine wool. This was valuable as an export to England as it did not perish on the long journey

He was appointed by Grose as Inspector of Public Works which gave him control of the colony's resources, especially rum, the main currency, and he and his fellow officers soon took control of the trade leading to the term the Rum Corps.

Macarthur had a quarrelsome and difficult personality, and did not relate well to Governor John Hunter (one of the Captains in the First fleet), appointed in 1795, and wrote many letters of complaint causing his recall in 1800.

His relationship with Governor Philip Gidley King, who had succeeded Hunter, was no better, and, after a duel was sent back to England in 1801 for court martial. He managed to get the charges dropped.

In 1803 he lobbied Lord Camden, Colonial Secretary, to support his wool growing ideas. England was at war with France at this time and cut off from the import of wool from Spain.

On his return to Australia in 1805 he was granted a large tract of land at Cowpastures, as the cattle which had escaped the first fleet were found there, and renamed by Macarthur as Camden Park.

Governor King was replaced by Captain William Bligh in 1806, he of the famed mutiny on the *Bounty* and the long voyage back to safety in a small boat. Governor Bligh tried to rein in Macarther and the Rum Corps, but he led a rebellion in 1808 which overthrew the Governor.

The NSW Corps commander Major George Johnston made Macarther Colonial Secretary, until the arrival of the acting governor Lieutenant Foveaux in 1808.

Macarther resigned his commission to avoid a court martial in his role in the Rum Rebellion and returned to England to attend the court case of Major Johnston, where he remained until 1817.

Elizabeth meanwhile managed the farm and may equally be deemed the founder of the Australian wool industry.

He returned to Australia where he fell out with Governor Macquarie (Governor 1810-1821) and also tried to influence Commissioner Bigge sent out in 1819 to investigate the administration of New South Wales (NSW).

He wanted to establish NSW as an extensive wool exporting country with large estates using convicts as their labour force and indeed succeeded in incorporating the Australian Agricultural company to produce the wool.

He entered politics in 1825, but again fell out with the Governor, Lt-General Darling (1825-1831), with his erratic temperament leading to his being pronounced “a lunatic” in 1832, dying quietly in 1834.

This painting by Tom Roberts in 1894 (Art gallery NSW), epitomises the way the sheep and wool industry evolved.



Tom Roberts

born England 1856, arrived Australia 1869,
England 1903–23, died Kallista, Victoria 1931

The Golden Fleece 1894

oil on canvas

Purchased 1894

Tom Roberts painted *The Golden Fleece* while staying at Newstead Station in the New England tablelands of northern NSW. It is part of a series in which Roberts payed homage to rural life and pastoral industry, and captured vanishing traditions such as the use of manual shears.

Originally called *Shearing at Newstead*, this painting was renamed to reference the Greek myth in which the Argonauts voyage to the end of the world in search of the Golden Fleece. The title reflects Roberts' creation of the rural worker as 'hero', and his evocation of Australia as an Arcadian land of pastoral plenty.

The work's frame is attributed to John Thallon, the famous 19th-century Melbourne carver and gilder, and was restored in 2010.

William James Farrer (1845-1906) was born in England and educated there, but emigrated to Australia in 1870 as he had been diagnosed with consumption (tuberculosis) and it was thought the climate would be more suitable.

He qualified as a surveyor in 1875 and then worked in the wheat growing districts of NSW until 1886, when he bought a property on the Murrumbidgee River near where Canberra is now.

He tried to grow grapes, but the soil was unsuitable, and he then tried wheat. This was more successful, but heavy rains resulted in “rust” and the crop failed. Over the next 20 years he used Gregor Mendel’s methods to develop strains resistant to rust.

Gregor Mendel (1822-1884) was an Austrian monk who studied hereditary traits in over 21,000 pea plants, with dominant and recessive characteristics (now known as genes), and published his work in 1865.

Farrer also studied “bunt or smut ball”, another disease in wheat and this led to an appointment with the department of Agriculture in 1898.

He was successful in developing a rust resistant strain in 1900, which he called the Federation strain, as the States were about to become the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. This wheat became widely available in 1903.

He went on to find other strains and the Australian wheat harvest trebled by 1920.



Extensive wheat fields

He is remembered by a suburb in Canberra, a federal Electorate and the Farrer Memorial Agricultural High School in Tamworth, NSW.

\$1 coins were introduced in 1984 and the notes withdrawn

\$2 coins were introduced in 1988 and the notes withdrawn

Chapter 3 Decimal currency \$5



Joseph Banks and flora of NSW. Caroline Chisholm, with the *Waverley* and early Sydney in the background, and images of immigrant women and children.

Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820) was born in England to wealthy parents and educated at Eton and Oxford, where he became fascinated by Botany. When his parents died he was able to set himself up as a full-time botanist with the inheritance. **Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778)** in Sweden had revolutionised the classifying of plants and animals. Banks established his name by classifying the plants and animals of Newfoundland and Labrador using Linnaen descriptions.

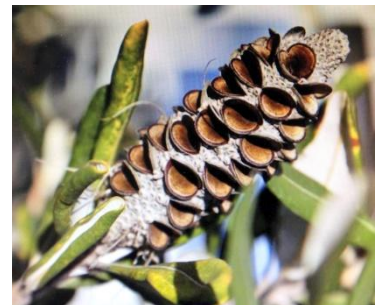
He joined Captain Cook's first expedition (1768-1771), to the South Pacific in *Endeavour* to observe the transit of Venus at Tahiti, passing via Brazil on the east coast of South America where he found a colourful plant he called *Bougainvillea* after Cook's French counterpart Louis-Antoine de Bougainville.

He collected bread fruit from Tahiti, while Cook observed the transit. Then Cook circumnavigated New Zealand and the East Coast of Australia.

The flora of Australia was so different that Cook named the landing place Botany Bay. Banks brought back specimens of eucalyptus, acacia, mimosa and had a genus named after him: **Banksia**.

Flower and seed

Banks and Cook were very impressed with Australia and thought of colonisation there. This led to the transportation of convicts after the United States declared independence from Britain in 1776, and those colonies were no longer available.



He was elected President of the Royal society in 1778 and made a baronet in 1781.

He was responsible for George Vancouver's voyage to the Pacific Northwest of North America, Captain Bligh's voyage on the *Bounty* to collect breadfruit for the West Indies, which was thrown overboard after the mutiny and Bligh and 30 crew put to sea in the ship's longboat. Bligh later led a second voyage (1791-1793) in HMS *Providence* to collect bread fruit, this time successfully.

Banks influenced King George III to set up The Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, in 1797, now having a large collection of plants from all over the world.

He helped finance William Smith, a canal builder and geologist to create the first geological map of Great Britain (see *The Map that Changed the World* Simon Winchester).

He is remembered by various place names such as Banks Peninsula in New Zealand, Banks Island in Canada, and the plant species *Banksia* in Australia.

Caroline Chisholm née Jones (1808-1877) was born in England to a wealthy farmer who encouraged her to think for herself and care for others. He died when she was quite young, and her mother kept the farm.

She met Archibald Chisholm, 13 years her senior, at a ball. He was an army officer serving in India and was due to be called back. They shared a common bond as they had both lost their fathers when young.

He asked her mother for her hand in marriage, to which Caroline agreed as long as he promised to treat her as an equal (rare in those days) and support her, in her calling to help the poor. He agreed, and in return she converted from a Protestant to become a Roman Catholic, although they were married in a Church of England church in 1830.

He was serving in Madras and posted there in 1831, and she joined him a year later. In India there were many poor and, even though, as an officer's wife she had to attend tea parties and balls, she could not ignore the children begging, whom she encountered when walking down the street. Some of them were the daughters of British soldiers. She proposed to set up a school to help them secure paid employment with better marriage opportunities, by teaching them reading, writing and religion, cooking, housekeeping and nursing. This was called the Female school of Industry for the Daughters of European Soldiers and opened in 1834.

She gave birth to a son, Archibald in 1838, but by then the heat of India was affecting her health and they then sailed for Sydney, with the government taking over the school.

A year later, William was born. By the end of her life, she had had three still births and six live children.

They found a home near the centre of Sydney, and she again encountered women and children sleeping in doorways, begging for assistance. She helped them as best as she could and started a campaign to assist them, by writing to the paper and publishing pamphlets.

She petitioned the Governor George Gipps (1838-1846) three times before he agreed to use the old Immigration barracks. When he first met her he said: *I expected to see an old lady in white cap and spectacles, who would have talked to me about my soul. I was amazed when my aide introduced a handsome and stately young woman who proceeded to reason... as if she thought her reason and experience were worth as much as mine....*

The barracks were filthy and rat infested. After cleaning, in 1841, the women came flooding in. She taught them how to cook and clean, speak correctly, much as she had done in India. She then found them jobs in the bush farms as maids and many were married.

In 1842 the Female Immigrants home was closed due to her success, but she extended her assistance to families and by 1844 had assisted 14,000 people to settle in NSW. She and her husband returned to England in 1846, where she worked to improve the conditions on ships destined for Australia.

They founded the Australian Colonisation Loan Society in 1849 which lent immigrant families the money to travel to Australia after they had saved most of the fares; and with repayment within two years after they reached Australia with jobs found for them by local agents. By 1854 the Society had assisted 3000 people.

In 1851 Captain Chisholm returned to Australia as colonial agent. Caroline meantime continued to agitate for reform and the Passenger Act was passed in 1852 to ensure better shipboard conditions for migrants (remember each journey took six to eight months).

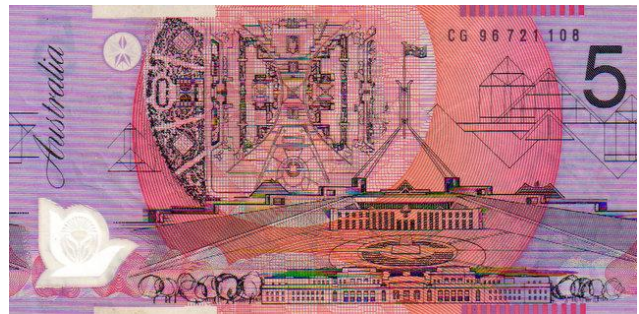
She returned in 1854 and toured the gold fields of Victoria to try and improve living conditions.

They returned to England in 1866 where she died in 1877, and her husband seven months after.

Their headstone reads: *The emigrant's friend. Of your charity pray for the repose of Caroline Chisholm ... and of Archibald Chisholm.*

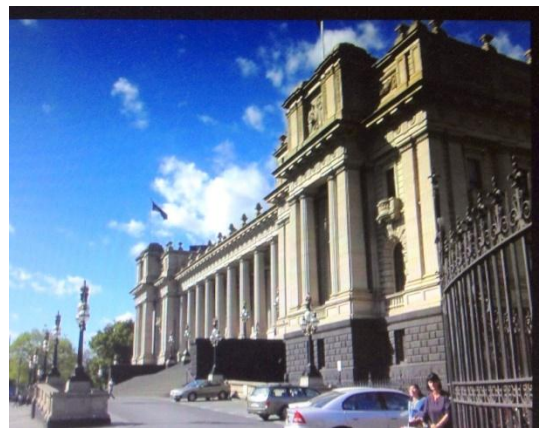
She is remembered by a Canberra suburb named after her. She has been canonised as a saint by the Anglican church.

This note was issued in 1995 as a polymer note.



Queen Elizabeth II and a spray of eucalypt leaves. New Parliament house with architectural drawings above and Old Parliament house below.

After Australia was colonised in 1788, and the population grew, the country was divided into six states and the Northern territory. The states became a federation in 1901, and met in the Victorian Parliament House (pictured) until a site could be agreed for the new capital. The first Federal parliament was opened on 9th May 1901 by the Duke of Cornwall and York (later George V).



The state government moved to the Exhibition Building nearby and were to remain there for 26 years.

Because of the rivalry then between Sydney and Melbourne, a portion of New South Wales was set aside for the Nation's capital in 1909, with a new city named Canberra and Parliament house built. Walter Burley Griffin won the design competition for the new capital, but construction was delayed because of World War I and the building was not completed until 1927.

A coat of Arms was adopted featuring a shield enclosing the emblems of the six states with a border representing federation.

There is a kangaroo to the left and an emu to the right with branches of wattle representing Australian fauna and flora.

The banner Australia is beneath, and above is the Commonwealth star of seven points representing the states and territories.



A “provisional” building was erected to serve for 50 years until a new “permanent” house could be built. It opened in 1927 but lasted for 61 years, and became known as Old Parliament House. It cost £600,000 (about \$50 million today).



Opening ceremony 1927, on 9th May by the Duke of York (later George VI).

Nellie Melba sang God save the King

In 1978 it was decided to build the new parliament house and the competition winner was the Philadelphia based firm of Mitchell/Giugola. Italian born Romaldo Giugola was the onsite architect with most of the building buried under Capital Hill and topped by an enormous flag pole, with the facade mirroring the old Parliament house.

The flagpole weighs 250 tonnes of stainless steel, 81 metres tall, and the flag weighs 15kg.

The building ran over budget and time and cost \$1.2 billion. It was opened on 9th May 1988 by Queen Elizabeth II.



View from War memorial down Remembrance Avenue

View from above



This note was issued in 2001 for one year to commemorate Federation



Sir Henry Parkes, the six state emblems and the Tenterfield School of Arts building to the left. To the right the architectural drawings of the Royal exhibition building, a scene of the opening of the First federal parliament and below the Federation Pavilion in Centennial Park, Sydney.



The reverse shows Catherine Spence with the South Australian Children's Department building on the left and on the right the six state campaigners for federation: Clark (Tasmania), Barton (NSW), Forrest (WA), Deakin (Victoria), Kingston (SA) and Griffith (Queensland), with a sprig of wattle above and sunburst below.

Sir Henry Parkes (1815-1896) knighted in 1877, was born in England and married Clarinda Varney in 1836. After the failure of his business as an ivory turner they emigrated to Sydney with an assisted passage in 1839.

He had a variety of jobs while gradually building a set of tools to become an ivory turner and importer of fancy goods in 1845. He owned several newspapers but lacked business sense and went bankrupt.

This failed to deter him from entering politics and in 1854 won a seat In the Legislative Council in NSW. He had a passion for oratory and politics and this dominated his life.

He was to become Premier of NSW 5 times between 1872 and 1891, being knighted in 1877. This was in spite of his businesses failing and bankruptcy again in 1870.

He introduced laws that gave the Government the power to employ teachers and create public schools, abolished government funding for religious schools and improved prisons.

Clarinda died in 1888 and he remarried Eleanor Dixon the following year, with whom he had two children. This was the year he gave his Tenterfield Oration at the School of Arts at Tenterfield (inland northern NSW) which was a call to Federation. He called for a convention to: *Devise the Constitution which would be necessary or bringing into existence a Federal Government with a Federal Parliament for the conduct of National Undertaking.*

He convened the 1890 Federation Conference and in 1891 The National Australasian Convention. He proposed the name Commonwealth of Australia for the new nation.

His second wife died of cancer in 1895 and he remarried Julia Lynch, but died the following year.

He is remembered by the town of Parkes and the nearby telescope which assisted the moon landing of Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin in 1969, shown in the 2002 film *The Dish* starring Sam Neill. A Canberra suburb is also named after him.

Catherine Helen Spence (1825-1910) was born in Scotland as the fifth child in a family of eight. Due to financial difficulties the family migrated to South Australia in 1839 to endure 7 months attempting to grow wheat on 30 hectares (80 acres) at a time when there had been several years of drought. Her father secured a job as Town Clerk in Adelaide where she became a governess, as she put it: *to be a teacher first and a great writer afterwards.*

Her first novel *Clara Morison* was rejected by the same publishers who had rejected Charlotte Brontë's first novel some years before.

J W Parker published her book in London in 1854, but she was charged £10 for abridging it to fit their format, receiving £30. Her second novel, *Tender and True: a Colonial Tale*, was published in 1856, which went through a second and third printing, but she was only paid £20 for the first. She published *Mr Hogarth's Will* in 1865 and *The Author's Daughter* in 1868. She wrote article for newspapers and magazines.

She was a social reformer and active in the care of children. She helped Emily Clark to found the Boarding-Out Society to board orphaned, destitute, delinquent children.

She helped raise three families on her own.

She was interested in politics, fighting campaigns for proportional representation, especially female suffrage, which was successful in 1894 when South Australia became the first state in the world to give women the vote. British women had to wait until 1918, and then only those over 30.

When she died in 1910 she was mourned as *The Grand Old Woman of Australia*

The current polymer note, issued in September 2016.

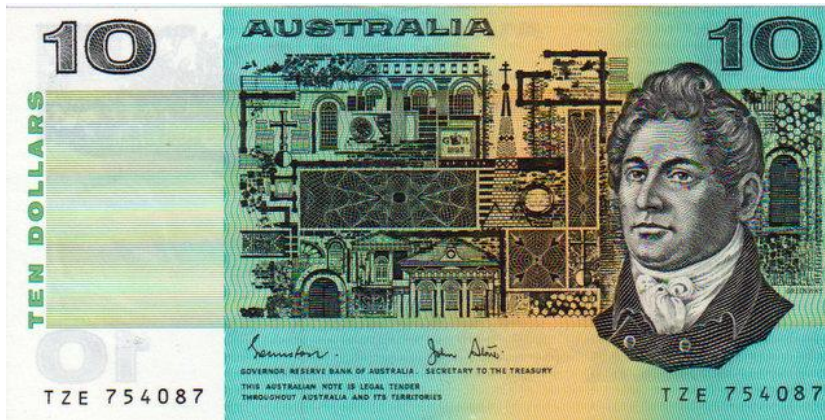


Queen Elizabeth II, with the Prickly Moses wattle and the Eastern Spine bill, with the Federation Pavilion in the clear strip. The image of the Queen is drawn from the same source photograph commissioned by the reserve bank in 1984, as on the first Polymer note.

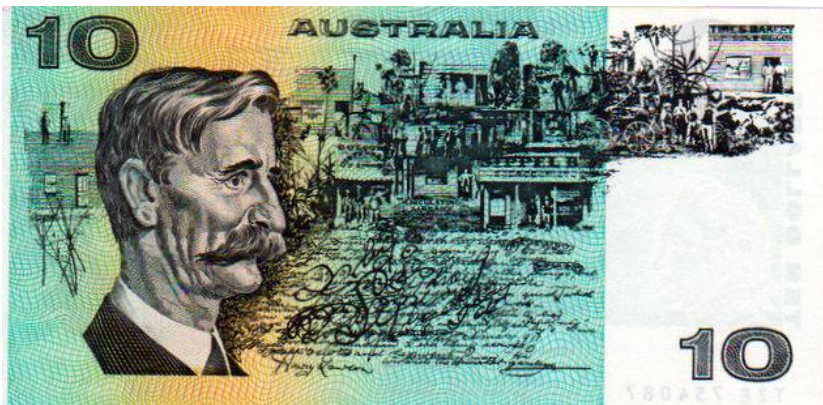


The reverse is the new Parliament house and the forecourt mosaic beneath based on a Central Desert dot-style painting by Michael Nelson Jagamara titled *Possum and Wallaby Dreaming*. On the right of the clear strip is an architectural plan.

Chapter 4 Decimal currency \$10



The obverse shows Francis Greenway, with various buildings he designed and constructed.



The reverse shows Henry Lawson and the town of Gulgong, where he grew up.

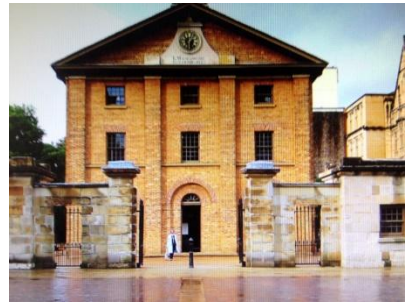
Francis Greenway (1777-1837) was born in England the son of generations of stone masons, builders and architects. He became an architect, and married Mary Moore in 1804. He went bankrupt in 1809, was found guilty of forgery in 1812 and sentenced to death. This was commuted to 14 years transportation and he arrived in Sydney in 1814. His wife and his three children arrived six months later.

Governor Macquarie commissioned him to build a Lighthouse at South Head between 1816 –1818, later rebuilt by **James Barnet(1827-1904)**, Colonial architect 1865-1890, shown here.

He then emancipated him and set him up in a role as Acting Civil Architect and Assistant Engineer to Captain Gill, Inspector of Public Works.



He went on to build Government house at Parramatta, Hyde Park Barracks, St James church and many other Georgian buildings in Sydney.



He fell out of favour with the Governor when accused of charging high fees (£11,000) when on a government retainer and dismissed by Governor Brisbane who followed Macquarie.

He had been granted over 320 hectares (800 acres) of land on the bank of the Hunter river by the government which felt that this required all his claims, but which Greenway did not, and his fortunes declined.

Mary, who had by this time borne 5 sons and two daughters, set up a small school for young ladies to help the family income.

One son Charles Greenway became arch deacon at Grafton Cathedral.

Greenway died in 1837 and is buried in an unmarked grave in East Maitland.

He is remembered by a Canberra suburb, a federal electorate and a high school in Beresfield, a suburb of Newcastle.

Henry Lawson (1867-1922) was born in NSW from Niels and Louisa Larsen. Niels Larsen was a Norwegian who had jumped ship in Melbourne in 1855, and joined the gold rush. They married in 1866 and changed their name to Lawson when Henry was born.

He developed an ear infection aged 7 and became almost totally deaf at 14, increasing his lonely childhood. His mother was a suffragette and journalist and this influenced his writing. She moved to Sydney with her sister and him.

In 1891 he was offered a chance to write for the Brisbane *Boomerang* and became a prolific contributor of prose and poetry. This initial success was followed by failure and he took to drinking.

He was influenced by John Feltham (J F) Archibald who had founded the magazine *The Bulletin*, who suggested he take a trip inland at the *Bulletin's* expense. He wrote to his aunt: *You have no idea of the horrors of the country out here, men tramp and beg and live like dogs.*

He wrote *Past Carin'* epitomised in Frederick McCubbin's painting.

.....

*The tears we shed - the prayers we said
Were awful, wild - despairin'!
I've pulled three through and buried two
Since then - and I'm past carin'
I've grown to be past carin',
Past lookin' up or carin';.....*



He returned to Sydney in 1894 and resumed his old ways in spite of having his book *Short Stories in Prose and Verse* released in December.

He met Bertha Bredt in 1895 and they married in 1896. That year Angus and Robertson brought out two books: *In the Days when the World was Wide and other Verses*, and *While the Billy Boils* both of which were well received.

However, he could not control his drinking and entered a home for inebriates in 1898.

They set off for London with their two children, in 1900 where he hoped to establish himself on the literary scene. This also was a failure, although he published four Joe Wilson stories, thought to be the peak of his achievement. Bertha meanwhile became ill and spent three months in a mental hospital. He arranged for her return to Australia in 1902 and he followed soon after.

His life spiralled downwards and they separated.

He was later gaoled in Darlinghurst gaol for drunkenness and non- payment of alimony in 1908, where he wrote *One Hundred and Three*, his prison number, and referred to the gaol as Starvinghurst Goal:

*With the frame of a man and the face of a boy, and a manner strangely wild,
And the great, wide, wondering, innocent eyes of a silent suffering child;
With his hideous dress and his heavy boots, he drags to Eternity-
And the Warder says, in a softened tone: Catch step, One- Hundred- and- Three*

.....

He was famous in spite of all, and, after he died in 1922 was given a state funeral attended by the Prime Minister Billy Hughes, and Jack Lang, Premier of NSW (his brother-in-law), and thousands of citizens.

There is a statue of him in the Domain in Sydney and portraits in The Art Gallery of NSW and Parliament house, Canberra.



Banjo Paterson, taken from a photo on his return from the Boer war in 1900, with *The man from Snowy river* on the left and *The wild bush horses* on the right and a micro-print of the poem.



Mary Gilmore, with her portrait as an older woman painted by William Dobell on the left and a bullock dray beneath, with (in tiny writing) on the left, the first lines of the poem: *No foe shall gather our harvest.* On the right a pen nib

Andrew Barton “Banjo” Paterson (1864- 1941), was born in NSW, near Orange, and grew up not far from Yass when his father took over his uncle’s farm, when he was five. At age 10 he was sent to Sydney Grammar School and lived with his grandmother, Emily Mary Barton, at *Rockend* near Gladesville, now a popular restaurant.

He graduated from school at 16 and became an articled clerk in a solicitor’s office, entering the roll of solicitors in 1887.

In 1885 he began submitting poetry to the *Bulletin* under the pseudonym *The Banjo*, the name of his favourite horse, where he gained the attention of J. F. Archibald.

He wrote *The Man from Snowy River* in 1890 with the well- known beginning:

*There was movement at the Station, for the word had passed around
That the colt from old Regret had got away
And had joined the wild bush horses- he was worth a thousand pound
So all the cracks had gathered to the fray.....*

His identity was revealed and he became a celebrity overnight.

It was made into a film in 1980.

He wrote *Waltzing Matilda* when staying at Dagworth homestead in Queensland in January 1895. This was set to music in 1903.

It is one Australia's most famous songs, and an unofficial national anthem.

*Once a jolly swagman
camped by a billabong,
Under the shade of a
coolibah tree.....*



Combo Waterhole thought to be the inspiration for the poem

He became a war correspondent for the *Sydney Morning Herald* for the Boer war of 1899 in South Africa, where he met Rudyard Kipling, and the Boxer rebellion in 1900 in China which had been crushed when he arrived.

He returned to Australia in 1902. At Tenterfield he met Alice Walker, a grazier's daughter and married her a few months later.

When the First World War broke out in 1914, he went to London hoping to become a war correspondent and instead became an ambulance driver on the western front.

In 1916 he returned to Australia to enlist and was sent to Egypt to break horses for the troops stationed there.

After the war he became editor of the *Sportsman*, a weekly newspaper which he held for 9 years before retiring in 1930 to concentrate on his writing.

He died in 1941 whilst sitting in a chair waiting for his wife to take him home from hospital after a short illness.

He is remembered by the AB Paterson College at Arundel on the Gold Coast.

Dame Mary Gilmore née Cameron (1865-1962) made Dame in 1937, was born near Goulburn, NSW, but her parents moved to Wagga Wagga when she was 1 year old to be near her maternal grandparents.

She received a sparse education as her father moved from different properties building homesteads for the next 10 years, before finally settling in Wagga Wagga. She attended high school until age 14 when she worked at her uncle's school as an assistant and completed her teacher's examinations in 1882, before working back at her high school for 3 years. She then moved to a teaching position near Broken Hill where she developed her socialist ideas and began writing poetry.

In 1890 she moved to Sydney where she became part of the *Bulletin* school of writers being encouraged by the literary editor A G Stephens.

In 1896 she followed William Lane and other socialist idealists to Paraguay, where they had established a communal settlement called *New Australia* two years before. There she met and married William Gilmore in 1897. The socialist experiment failed and they returned to Australia in 1902, where they began farming near Casterton in Victoria.

In 1908 she became women's editor of *The Worker*, the newspaper of the largest trade union: the Australian Workers Union (AWU), where she campaigned for better working conditions for working women, children's welfare and indigenous Australians.

She and her husband separated amicably in 1911, as he could not stand city life and he took their son Billy (born 1898) to work on cattle stations.

By 1931 her views had become too radical for the AWU, and she commenced writing for the Communist Party's newspaper *Tribune*. Despite her views she accepted an Imperial Honour to become a Dame in 1937.

She had her first volume of poetry published in 1910 and, for the next fifty years was one of Australia's most widely read poets. Before 1940 she had published six volumes of verse and three of prose.

During the second World war she said (at age 75) *I'm too old to do many of the things I would like to do to win the war but I can still write. Here is a song for the men and women of Australia.*

In 1940 the Women's Weekly published:.....

***No foe shall gather our harvest,
Or sit on the stockyard rail.
Our women shall walk in honour,
Our children shall know no chain,***

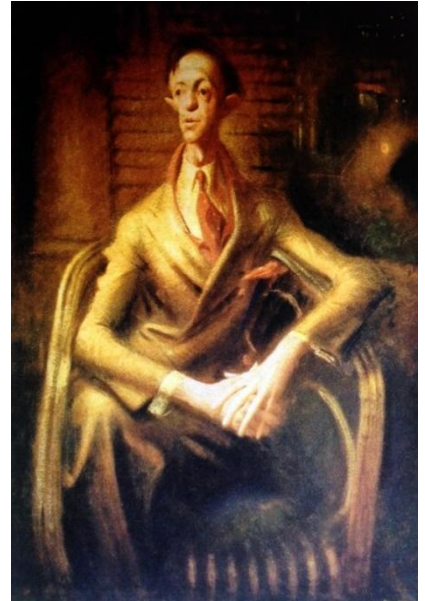
*This land that is ours forever
The Invader shall strike at in vain.
Anzac!... Baupaume... and the Marne!...
Could ever the old blood fail.*

.....
She was enjoying her status as a national literary icon. After the war she published volumes of memoirs and of the literary giants of the 1890s.

William Dobell painted her portrait in 1957 which is featured on the note.

He had earlier won the Archibald prize in 1943 by his portrait of Joshua Smith, a fellow artist, and had received a great deal of criticism, even a court case, over whether it met the trustees idea of a portrait or was it a caricature.

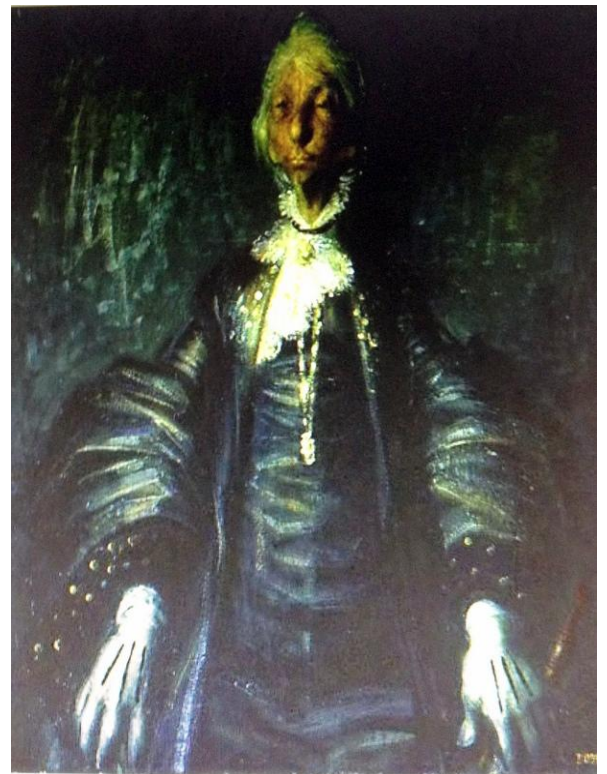
The case brought much distress to both and Dobell moved to Wangi Wangi to live in isolation for some years.



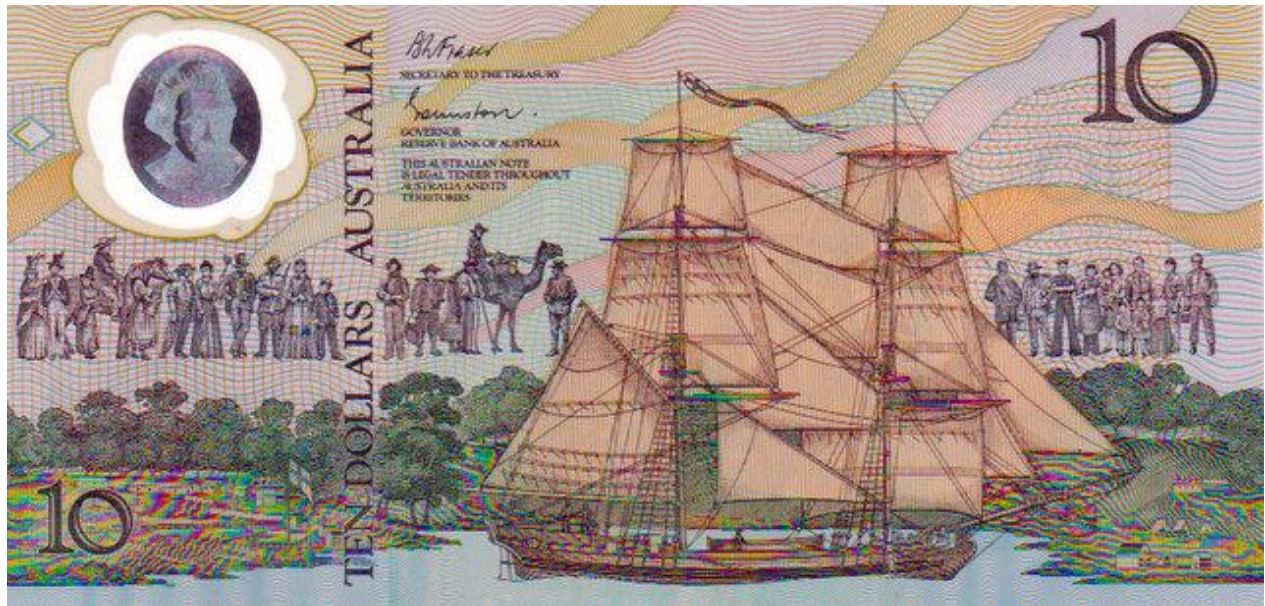
His style is still evident in the portrait of Mary Gilmore.

She died aged 97 and was accorded a state funeral.

She has a Federal electorate named after her.



Bi-centenary issue 1988, at first thought to celebrate 200 years of European settlement, but also to test the technology of the printing process developed by Note Printing Australia (NPA) and the Commonwealth Scientific and Research Organisation (CSIRO), bringing in the *plastic fantastic*, or *polymer* notes, after 22 years and \$20 million of research. The note is enlarged to show the parade of people.



The ship is the *Supply* from the first fleet, as seen in Sydney Cove, is based on an engraving by Edward Dayes of a sketch by Captain John Hunter, in 1793. He became second Governor after Captain Arthur Phillips. His name is closely associated with Newcastle and the Hunter region and river of NSW north of Sydney.

The parade of people of different backgrounds, more or less in chronological order and gender equality represent from the left: an early colonial officer and his wife, convict woman, surveyor, village woman, gold digger, pioneer woman and man, bushranger, urban woman, urban child, shearer, Chinese worker, Kanaka (island worker), camel driver, Boer war soldier, aviatrix, depression swaggy, World war II sailor, World War II female factory worker, migrant family, Asian female worker and construction worker.

Captain James Cook's head is above them.



The reverse shows an Aboriginal boy with body paint. Behind him is a Morning Star Pole used by some peoples of Arnhem land in the Northern territory for some ceremonial occasions. The background patterns were made by aboriginal artists including Paddy Tjungurrayi, George Milpurrurru and Banduk Marika.

To the left is a rock painting of a woman found in Deaf Adder Gorge in Arnhem land. Hand prints or stencils formed by spitting ochre are to her left and found all over the country.

The current note was introduced in 2017

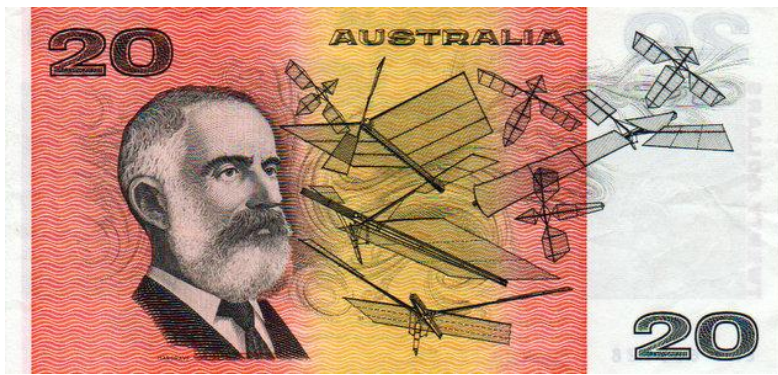


The obverse features the same image of Banjo Paterson and to the right the man from Snowy river, with a cockatoo to the far left and in the clear strip bramble wattle, bush windmill and birds. Dame Mary Gilmore on the reverse with a bush hut to the left and a portrait of her to the right as an older woman.

Chapter 5 Decimal currency \$20



Kingsford Smith with five Lissajous curves drawn by a two pendulum harmonograph, representing flight.



The reverse shows Lawrence Hargrave and his drawings of kites and aircraft designs.

Sir Charles Kingsford Smith, knighted 1932, (1897-1935) was born in Brisbane to Charles Smith and his wife Catherine née Kingsford, who moved to Vancouver, Canada in 1903 and changed their name to Kingsford Smith. They returned to Sydney in 1909 and he attended St Andrew's Cathedral school and then Sydney Technical High School where he studied engineering. At age 16 he was employed by the Colonial Sugar Refining (CSR) company.

He enlisted in the army at age 18 in 1915, and served at Gallipoli as a motorcycle despatch rider. Later, in France he transferred to Royal Flying Corps in 1917 where he earned his wings and was found to be a *natural* pilot. He was shot down in 1917 and part of his left foot was amputated. He was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in battle.

After the war he and Cyril Maddocks from Tasmania formed a joy riding service in England. He later worked as a barnstormer in the United States before returning to Australia in 1921, where he did the same. He obtained his commercial pilot's licence in 1921 and was chosen to fly for the newly formed Western Australian Airways. He met Charles Ulm in Sydney in 1927 and they completed a round Australia flight that year.

He flew to the United States in 1928 where he bought a twin engine monoplane, which he named the *Southern Cross*. Charles Ulm acted as relief pilot, James Warner radio operator, and Harry Lyon navigator and engineer.

They completed the first trans-Pacific flight of 11,500 kilometres, in three stages, to Australia, and landed at Brisbane on 9th June 1928 before a crowd of over 26,000 people.

He earned the title of *Smithy*.



Harry Lyon, Charles Ulm, *Smithy*, James Warner

In August he and Ulm made the first non-stop flight from Melbourne to Perth. They then registered themselves as Australian National Airways and decided to cross the Tasman to New Zealand (NZ) hoping for a government grant to carry airmail.

Two New Zealanders, John Moncrieff and George Hood, had attempted this in January 1928 but vanished without trace.

He, Ulm and radio operator Thomas McWilliams set off from Richmond, near Sydney, on 10th September 1928 and flew to Christchurch in 14 hours through stormy conditions. At about 250 kilometres out from NZ they had dropped a wreath in memory of the two pilots who had lost their lives in January. They were greeted by about 30,000 people, and then taken on a triumphant tour of NZ, flying in Bristol fighters.

On 31st March 1929 flying from Sydney to England in the *Southern Cross* he had to make an emergency landing in the remote Kimberly region of Western Australia. An overland party found them 2 weeks later. Two of his friends Keith Anderson and Bobby Hitchcock whilst flying to help, had crash landed in the Tanami desert and died of thirst and exposure on 12th April. Although later exonerated, Kingsford Smith's reputation never fully recovered.

He broke the records for the England to Australia run in 1930 and went on to other feats, crossing the Atlantic from east to west in 31 hours. He was knighted in 1932, and in 1934 after purchasing a Lockheed Altair, which he named the *Lady Southern Cross*. He completed the first eastward crossing of the Pacific from Australia in it that year.

He returned to the UK, and was flying back with co-pilot Tommy Petheridge in an attempt to break the England- Australia record in the *Lady Southern Cross*, when they disappeared not far from the coast of Burma in November 1935.

He is remembered by Kingsford Smith International Airport at Mascot in Sydney.

Lawrence Hargrave (1850-1915), was born in England and educated there until he was 15. His father had emigrated with his two older sons to Sydney in 1856. He sent the eldest Ralph back to England in 1865 to fetch the family.

He was offered a trip on the *Ellesmere* to the Gulf of Carpentaria soon after to which his father agreed, which gave him an appetite for exploration.

He failed his matriculation and was apprenticed to the engineering workshops of The Australasian Steam Navigation Company where he worked for 5 years, learning the skills he would use later in his career.

He assisted with the exploration of some of the more remote parts of Australia, and made a chart of the Fly River and its tributary the Strickland. He was made a member of the Royal Society of New South Wales in 1877.

He married in 1878 Margaret Preston who bore him six children one of whom died in infancy.

His only son was later killed at Gallipoli in 1915 during the First World War.

He worked in the foundries of Chapman & Co, before taking up a post at the Sydney Observatory in 1879. He observed the Transit of Mercury in 1881. He made observations of the brilliant sunsets linking them to the Krakatoa explosion in 1883.

He had been interested in research since an early age particularly flying machines, and when his father died, leaving him independently wealthy he resigned, and moved to Stanwell Park in 1893. He was interested in the shape of birds' wings with a curved leading edge and his initial designs involved flapping.

He made several types of engines, powered by petrol and compressed air.

In 1889 he built an engine powered by three rotating cylinders, one of his great achievements.

His attitude was expressed in 1893: *Workers must root out the idea that by keeping the results of their labours to themselves a fortune will be assured to them. Patent fees are so much wasted money. The flying machine of the future will not be born fully fledged and capable of flight for 1000 miles or so. Like everything else it must be evolved gradually. The first difficulty is to get a thing that will fly at all. When this is made, a full description should be published as an aid to others. Excellence of design and workmanship will always defy competition.*

He heard the news of the Wright brothers' flight in 1903 and again turned to work on his engines. His second great invention was the Box kite and in 1894 he managed to get himself lifted from the beach by 4 of them attached to the ground by piano wire.

He died in July 1915, of peritonitis following an operation for appendicitis.



On the obverse is Mary Reibey, with the schooner *Mercury* to the left, and Entally house, her warehouse and residence on the right.



The reverse shows John Flynn, with a DH 50 aircraft *Victory*, an outback radio and image of a man to the left, and a travelling pastor on a camel to the right.

Mary Reibey née Haydock (1777-1855) was born in England and lived with her grandmother in the country, as her parents had died. She was high spirited and one day at the age of 13, she dressed as a boy and “borrowed” a horse from the local squire’s paddock, but found him and the local constabulary waiting for her when she returned. As a result she was accused of horse stealing and sentenced to transportation for 7 years in 1790. After a year or more she was placed on the *Royal Admiral* with 346 other convicts, and 2 paying passengers. On the voyage she met Lieutenant Thomas Reibey, who arranged for her to be a helper with the care of a baby travelling with Mrs Huston and her maid.

The ship arrived in Sydney in 1792 and she was assigned as a nursemaid to the household of Major Francis Grose, of the militia.

Thomas Reibey (1769-1811) was in the employ of the East India Company and returned to England with the *Royal Admiral*, but came back to Sydney and married Mary in 1794.

He was granted land on the Hawkesbury river and they settled there as farmers, providing produce for the colony, as well as importing goods.

Her son Thomas was born in 1796, the first of two other sons and 4 daughters.

By 1803 Thomas had bought three small boats and they brought coal from Newcastle as well as produce from farmers on the Hunter and Hawkesbury rivers.

They later built a warehouse called *Entally House* on the waterside near what is now Macquarie place. The business prospered and acquired rural properties as well as sealing operations in Bass Strait.

Mary helped to manage his business and also looked after her family.

Thomas then acquired the schooner *Mercury* (shown on the note), to trade with the South Sea islands and India.

In 1811 Thomas died after an illness following a voyage to India leaving Mary with control of Entally house, by then a large business operation, as well as her children.

In 1817 she leased it to the Bank of New South Wales, (now Westpac in 1982), as well as being a founding member. She resisted attempts by others to buy her out and instead became one of the most successful business women of the colony.

She built new warehouses and converted Entally house into a home. Although initially rejected by the exclusives (the superior social set) she was accepted by Governor Macquarie and earned the hard-won respectability she deserved.

She took her daughters Celia and Eliza to England in 1820 where she was received with admiration in places of her childhood. She returned the following year and made further investments in city properties.

Her three sons followed their parent's footsteps in trade and settled in Tasmania. Thomas built an elegant home called *Entally House* not far from Launceston, and it is now part of the National trust. He was Premier of Tasmania from 1876-1877.

Mary had an interest in the church, education and works of charity and in 1825 was appointed one of the governors of the Free Grammar school. She retired to live in Newtown and died there in 1855.

She is remembered by Reiby Place in Sydney (an alternative spelling), and her son's property in Tasmania; *Entally House*. Her story is admirably told by Kathleen Pullen: *Mary Reibey The Woman on the Twenty dollar Note*

John Flynn (1880-1951) was born in Victoria about 200 kilometres north of Melbourne, but moved to Sunshine (now a suburb of Melbourne) after his mother died when he was three and spent time with relatives.

He left school in 1898 and worked a schoolteacher before deciding to become a Presbyterian minister in 1903. He entered Ormond college in 1907 to study divinity at Melbourne University.

During his training he had been posted to various remote areas and after ordination was posted to the Dunesk Mission at Beltana 500 kilometres north of Adelaide.

In 1912 after writing a report for his superiors of the difficulties of ministering to such a scattered population he was appointed Superintendent of The Australian Inland Mission (AIM).

He established the Patrol Padres where ministers visited remote outback stations on camels as shown on the note.

He noted also the need for medical care and established a number of bush hospitals.

By 1917 he was considering the use of the new technology of radio and aeroplanes, when he received a letter from Clifford Peel, a medical student flying in World War One, after he had read of Flynn's speculations in the church magazine. Peel was killed in September 1918, just before the end of the war, but the seeds of an aerial medical service had been sown.

Flynn's main handicaps were finance and communication. He received a bequest from the estate of H V McKay of the Sunshine Harvester Company in 1927 and bought a four seater De Havilland (DH 50), the *Victory* as shown on the note. The first service took off on 17 May 1928.

The *Victory* flew more than 20,000 miles (32,000km) with Dr St Vincent Welsh attending 255 patients. The Flying Doctor service was born, later to be conferred with a Royal warrant in 1955 by Queen Elizabeth II.

His other problem was communication but **Alfred Traeger, 1895-1980**, had invented a pedal powered radio, called a pedal wireless, which proved a solution. The base was Alice Springs as the mother station with repeater stations at other homesteads. It is shown beneath the plane on the note.

The Alice Springs School of the Air was founded in 1944 to help educate children in remote locations.

John Flynn married Jean Baird the secretary of the AIM in 1931 and continued his travelling ministries. His story is well told by Ion Idriess in *Flynn of the Inland* published in 1932 and, as a result he became a legend in his own lifetime.

He was awarded an OBE (Order of the British Empire) in 1933, and made Moderator-General of the Presbyterian Church in 1939.

He died in Sydney in 1951 and is buried under a boulder in the outback.



He is remembered by a memorial church in Alice Springs.





The new notes which came into circulation 9th October 2019

Chapter 6 Decimal currency \$50



Baron Florey and a scientific theme from his laboratory in the centre, with a petri dish showing zones of lucency, of no bacterial growth at the base of spores of *Penicillium notatum*.



The reverse shows Ian Clunies Ross, again with a scientific theme based on his work with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).

Lord Howard Walter Florey, knighted in 1944 and made Baron Florey in 1965 (1898-1968) was born in Adelaide and educated at St Peters college before attending Adelaide University to study Medicine in 1917.

He was awarded a Rhodes scholarship to Queens College, Oxford in 1921, where he completed his degrees with an MD, BSc.

In 1925 he won a Rockefeller Travelling Scholarship to the United States to further his studies, and returned after a year to Cambridge where he completed his PhD.

He married Ethel Reed, who had been a fellow medical student in Adelaide, in 1926. He was appointed as Professor in Pathology at Sheffield University in 1931.

He was appointed Professor of Pathology and head of the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology at Oxford in 1935, which position he held until 1962.

He was joined by **Ernst Boris Chain (1906-1971)**, a Biochemist and a Jewish refugee from Hitler's Germany in 1935, who studied over 200 papers before encountering one published in 1929 by **Alexander Fleming (1881-1955)** on the effects of *penicillium* on bacterial growth.

Fleming was a Scottish pathologist and bacteriologist who worked at St Mary's Hospital in London. He had discovered Lysosyme, an enzyme present in many secretions such as tears or the mucus from a runny nose in a cold, which inhibited bacterial growth.

In August 1928, he went on holiday and when he returned he found that one of his plates (petri dishes, a shallow dish about 10 cm in diameter filled with agar jelly) had blue mould growing with no bacteria at the base (as shown on the note).

He isolated this mould as *Penicillium notatum* (initially calling it *mould juice*) and found that it inhibited the growth of many organisms, but he was unable to isolate the active agent.

He published in the Journal of Experimental Pathology in 1929, and it was this article which Chain presented to Florey.

They worked on extracting the effective ingredient named penicillin, eventually succeeding in 1939, when war broke out.

Funds were limited and Florey went to America in June 1941 and received support from the Department of Agriculture, as Andrew Moyer found that corn steep liquor could be used to greatly increase production.

America entered the war after Pearl Harbour on December 7 1941, and refused to share further discoveries until the war ended in 1945, by which stage large quantities were available and saved the lives of many wounded soldiers.

Both Fleming and Florey were knighted in 1944, and they with Chain awarded the Nobel prize in Physiology and Medicine in 1945.

Florey was made a life peer in 1965 as Baron Florey of Adelaide and Marston.

He played an important role in establishing the John Curtin School of Medical research and the Australian National University.

After his wife died he married Dr Margaret Jennings, his long term colleague and research assistant in 1967.

He died of a heart attack in 1968.

He is remembered by an accommodation annexe for students at Queens College Oxford which was built in the 1960s when he was provost of the College and named *The Florey Building*. A suburb in Canberra is named after him and the largest lecture theatre in the Adelaide medical school.

Sir Ian Clunies Ross, knighted in 1954, (1899-1959) was born in Bathurst and after initial schooling entered Sydney University in 1917 in the Agriculture faculty switching to Veterinary science in 1918, graduating with honours in 1920.

After a year teaching anatomy he was made a Walter and Eliza Hall Institute fellow allowing him to travel overseas. He studied animal parasites at the Molteno Institute for Parasitology in Cambridge and also at The London School of Tropical Medicine. He visited Texas and Louisiana to study methods of control of field parasites.

After returning to Sydney he set up a veterinary practice, lectured at the University and continued research into the hydatid parasite which could cross into humans, the liver fluke and the dog tick.

He developed immunisation for dogs against dog-tick.

In 1926 he was appointed parasitologist with the Council for Scientific and Industrial research (CSIR). This was later changed to the Commonwealth Scientific and industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) in 1949.

He married Janet Carter in 1927 and they had three sons.

He was appointed head of the CSIR's McMaster Animal health Laboratory in 1931 and, with three other researchers worked on the control of the sheep liver fluke, which made a significant improvement to animal health and agricultural returns in the 1930s.

He was Australia's representative at the International Wool Secretariat in London from 1937-1940. During this time, in 1938 he served as a member of Australia's delegation to the League of Nations assembly, powerless to prevent World War II.

After war broke out the family returned to Sydney and the Veterinary School.

He was a vocal commentator on International Affairs and was President of the Institute from 1941-1945.

At the end of the war he left the University to assist the CSIR in planning wool and wool-textile research.

In 1946 he was appointed full time member of the CSIR Executive Committee and remained with it through its name change until his death in 1959. During this time he oversaw the release of myxomatosis to control the rabbit plague sweeping Australia.

A street is named after him in Canberra, and there is a Clunies Ross National Science and Technology award.



David Unaipon.

To the left the Raukkan church, with Polly Beck and Milerum Long in front, the last full blooded members of his race.

To the right are drawings of his inventions and a

quotation in his handwriting:

As a full blooded member of my race, I think I may claim to be the first but I hope, not the last- to produce an enduring record of our customs, beliefs and imaginings.



Edith Cowan.

To the left Western Australia's original Parliament House

To the right a foster mother and her children, with herself delivering a speech.

David Unaipon (1872-1967), was born at the Point McLeay (Raukkan) Mission in the Coorong region to the south of Adelaide. This was where the Murray discharged into the sea and was one of the most densely populated areas of Australia for thousands of years, with the Ngarrindjeri people the most numerous.

He began his education at the mission school at the age of seven and one of his teachers said: *I only wish the majority of white boys were as bright, intelligent, well instructed and well mannered, as the little fellow I am now taking charge of.*

At age 13 he was sent as a servant to Charles Burney Young, a landowner and vintner in Adelaide who encouraged his interest in literature, philosophy, science and music.

In 1890 he returned to Point McLeay where he was apprenticed to a boot maker and also was appointed as the mission organist. He returned to Adelaide in the late 1890s but found his colour was a bar to employment and went back to Point McLeay to work as a book keeper in the store.

He married Katherine Carter, a Tangane woman in 1902. He was employed as a deputationer for the Aboriginal Friends Association in which role he travelled and preached widely in support of the Point McLeay mission.

He was much in demand as a public speaker. He believed in an equivalence of traditional aboriginal and Christian spirituality. Many times he was denied accommodation because of his colour and said: *In Christ Jesus colour and racial distinctions disappear.*

He was also a writer and was the first Aboriginal author to be published after he was commissioned by the University of Adelaide to write a book based on Aboriginal legends. *Native Legends* was published in 1929.

He was an inventor and spent most of his life working on ideas. He took out provisional patents but was unable to get any fully patented.

His most successful was the reciprocating movement which formed the basis for modern sheep shears which he developed in 1910 (featured on the note), but it was introduced without him receiving any financial reward.

He spent 5 years trying to create a perpetual motion machine, even working on it on his death bed. He was known as the Aboriginal Leonard da Vinci for his ideas of using the boomerang as a device for a helicopter design.

He was awarded a Coronation medal in 1953 at the age of 81 when Queen Elizabeth was crowned. Posthumously he was awarded the FAW Patricia Weickhardt Award for Aboriginal writers.

He is remembered by the annual David Unaipon Literary Award for the best writing of the year by unpublished Aboriginal or Torres Strait islanders.

Edith Dircksey Cowan née Brown, OBE 1920 (1861-1932), was born and raised at Glengarry station, near Geraldton, Western Australia. When she was seven years old her mother died and her father remarried and sent her to boarding school. He shot and killed his second wife when she was fifteen, and was subsequently hung for the crime.

At seventeen she married **James Cowan**, the Registrar of the Supreme Court in Perth and lived at the beach side suburb of Cottesloe from 1896-1912. She became concerned with social issues and injustices in the legal system affecting women and children.

In 1894 she formed the Karrakatta club, a group where women *educated themselves for the kind of life they believed they ought to be able to take*. The club became involved in the campaign for women's suffrage, successfully gaining the vote for women in 1899.

In 1900 she turned her attention to welfare issues, particularly disadvantaged children and prostitutes. The building of Perth's King Edward Hospital for Women in 1916 was largely as a result of her efforts. She was co-founder of the Western Australia's National Council of Women and served as President from 1913 -1921 then vice-president until her death in 1932.

She believed that children should not be tried as adults and founded the Children's Protection Society, which had a major role in the establishment of children's courts. In 1915 she was appointed to the bench of the new court and remained there for 18 years.

During World War I she collected food and clothing for soldiers at the front and coordinated care for returned soldiers. She was chairperson of the Red Cross Appeal committee and was rewarded with the OBE in 1920.

In this year she stood for parliament and won a seat in the Legislative Assembly. She championed women's rights in parliament, pushing through legislation enacted in 1923, which enabled women to be involved in the legal profession. She was one of the first to promote sex education in schools. She lost her seat in 1924 and again in 1927.

She was an Australian delegate to the 1925 International Conference of Women held in the United States.

In 1926 she helped to found the Royal Western Australian Historical Society and assisted in the planning of the 1929 Centenary Celebrations.

After she died in 1932 she was buried in the Karrakatta cemetery.

She is remembered by The Edith Cowan Memorial Clock at the entrance to Perth's Kings Park, and the Edith Cowan University (formerly the Western Australian College of Advanced Education).





These are the latest plastic notes released on 17th October 2018.

They feature David Unaipon and Edith Cowan, with a clear plastic strip showing a book indicating David Unaipon as the first Indigenous published author, a black swan representing Western Australia, and the Raukkan church

To the right of David Unaipon are images based on a painting by Muriel van der Biel portraying the spiritual concept of miwi and its connection to the practice of navel cord exchange known as *nhung e umpie*, significant to the Ngarrindjerri nation to which Unaipon belonged.

It bound together distant clan groups and neighbouring nations in generational relationships of diplomacy, trade, protection and care.

To the right of Edith Cowan is an inscription: *I stand here today in the unique position of being the first woman in an Australian Parliament* with a motif showing Gum leaves and a gum nut with THE NUT inscribed in the leaves.

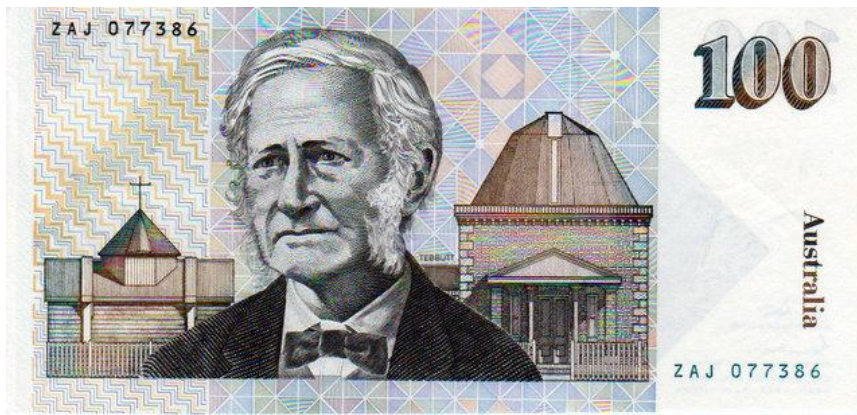
1923 refers to the Women's Legal status Act which reflects her most important achievement during her term in Parliament as it enabled the entry of women into the Legal profession and consolidated women's legal status more generally.

To her left is The King Edward Memorial hospital, in Subiaco, now known as Harvey house. She was instrumental in its establishment as a much needed women's and maternity hospital

Chapter 7 Decimal currency \$100



Douglas Mawson in his polar exploration gear, with rock strata in the mountains behind him.



John Tebbutt, astronomer with on the left, the first Observatory he built and the last on the right.

Sir Douglas Mawson OBE, knighted in 1914, (1882-1958) was born in England and came to Australia at the age of 2 with his family. He was educated At Fort Street school and the Sydney University where he obtained Bachelor of Engineering (mining) in 1902.

He was influenced at this time by Professor Edgeworth David, an English born geologist. He was appointed a geologist to an expedition to the New Hebrides (now Vanuatu) in 1903. He was appointed Lecturer in Petrology and Minerology at the University of Adelaide in 1905 and discovered a new mineral which he named Davidite.

He joined Ernest Shackleton's first Antarctic Expedition in 1910 where he met up with his old professor Edgeworth David. They were the first to climb the volcano Mount Erebus (3979m). This was later the scene of a tragic accident in 1979 when an Air New Zealand sight-seeing plane flew into the side of the mountain killing all passengers and crew.

They also led the trek to the South Magnetic pole, with Dr Forbes Mackay, dragging laden sledges from sea level up to 2200 metres above, onto the ice plateau, taking four months and covering 1250 kms, a feat which has passed into Polar legend of courage and endurance.

In 1911 he turned down Captain Robert Scott's invitation to join his subsequent ill-fated expedition to the True South Pole. Instead he chose to lead an Australian Expedition to the unexplored part of Antarctica that lay immediately south.

They sailed in the *Aurora* and made Main base camp at Cape Denison, Commonwealth bay (blue on the map) in December 1911. It was extremely windy with an average wind speed of 80km/hour (50 mph), with nearly constant blizzards overwinter.



The next summer, on 10th November 1912, Mawson led a sledging party with Lieutenant Belgrave Ninnis and Xavier Mertz eastwards, mapping the coastline and collecting geological samples. They had travelled 480 km when Ninnis, with the best dogs and most of their supplies, disappeared into a crevasse when crossing a snow bridge. They only realised when the yelping of a wounded dog was heard and they found it on a ledge beyond the reach of their longest rope.

Ninnis was not found and after a memorial service, Mawson and Mertz turned back with one week's provisions, no tent but a primus and fuel. They skied for 27 hours to retrieve a spare tent cover. Lack of food meant they had to use the dogs to feed them and themselves. Mawson later named the Ninnis Glacier after him.

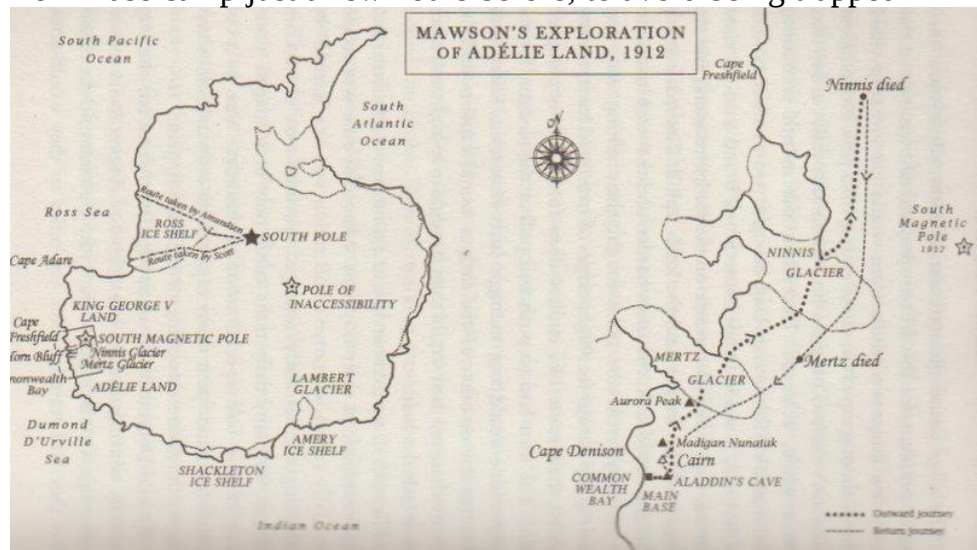
Mawson wrote later: *Their meat was stringy, tough and without a vestige of fat. For a change we sometimes chopped it up finely, mixed it with a little pemmican and brought all to the boil in a large pot of water. We were exceedingly hungry, but there was nothing to satisfy our appetites.....*

Both men's physical condition quickly deteriorated, but Mertz suffered more than Mawson. It was thought he ate more of the dog's liver (which contained large quantities of Vitamin A, unknown then), as it was softer and easier to eat, but harmful to humans. He developed diarrhoea, raging and seizures, eventually falling into a coma and dying on 8th January 1913. Mawson named Mertz Glacier after him.

Mawson continued the final 150 km back on his own, losing the soles of his feet to frostbite and on one occasion falling into a crevasse. His sled had jammed on the lip and he was able, on his third attempt to crawl up the harness and safety. His journey was hampered by blizzards and snow storms, but he reached a cairn erected by a search party, and not far from a previously prepared ice cave 7 km from base camp.

The *Aurora* had sailed from Base camp just a few hours before, to avoid being trapped in the ice which had happened to Shackleton on his second voyage.

He was rescued by the five men left behind and spent another winter at Cape Denison, where he slowly recovered, as there were plenty of provisions.



However, the radio operator, Sidney Jeffryes, was able to send a message to Paquita Delprat from him asking her to marry him and was accepted. Jeffryes later broke down, went mad and was relieved of his duties.

The story is well told in Ranulph Fiennes' book *My Heroes*, and also in a novel *Endurance*, by Tim Griffiths about Frank Hurley photographer to both Mawson and Shackleton

On his return to Adelaide in 1914 he married Paquita and was knighted. They had two daughters, one of whom, Patricia, in 1975, completed editing the research papers from his 1929-31 Joint Expedition to Antarctica, after his death.

His exploits were overshadowed by the disaster that had befallen Captain Scott and the outbreak of World War I. Following the war he spent much time in the Flinders ranges to the north of Adelaide noting the similar geological feature to the mountains in Antarctica.

He is remembered by place names such as Mount Mawson in Tasmania, Mawson Peak, Heard Island, suburbs in Canberra and Adelaide, Mawson Station in Antarctica, the Mawson Geology building in the University of Adelaide.

John Tebbutt (1834-1916), was born at Windsor in NSW, the only son of John and Virginia Tebbutt and grandson of John Tebbutt who had arrived as a free settler in 1801, and settled on the Hawkesbury River as a farmer.

He was initially educated at the local Church of England parish school by Edward Quaife, a great lover of astronomy and passed this on to the young lad.

In 1845 his father bought land known as the Peninsula, on the Hawkesbury, which he inherited in 1870 on the death of his father.

He bought a marine sextant as his first instrument and, in 1853 a clock with a seconds pendulum he regulated by celestial observation. He had a small telescope and projected an image of the sun. He gradually increased his instruments and reputation as an astronomer.

He married Jane Pendergast on 8th September 1857, and she bore him a son and six daughters, three of whom pre-deceased him, as did Jane.

In 1861, he saw a fuzzy star one evening and later noticed it was moving. . He sent a letter to the Sydney Morning Herald announcing his discovery in on 25th May, 1861. He had discovered the Great Comet with the earth passing through its tail in late June, becoming visible in the Northern hemisphere.

He acquired an 8.3 cm refracting telescope in 1862 and noted Encke's comet. He was made a member of the Royal society of NSW that year.

In 1863 he built a small wooden Observatory on the Peninsula, shown on the left in the note.

He won a silver medal in 1867 at the Paris Universal Exhibition for his paper *On the Progress and Present State of Astronomical Science in New South Wales*

He kept up observations over the years and noted Encke's comet on 7 of its returns.

In 1872 he bought a 11.4 cm refracting telescope and saw the transit of Venus in 1874 (which had brought Captain Cook to the Pacific and Tahiti 100 years before).

In 1873 he became a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society (RAS) of London, and in 1895 first President of the NSW branch.

He built a more substantial Observatory in brick in 1879, also shown on the note.

He bought a 20cm equatorial refractor telescope in 1886. He published many meteorological observations made between 1863 and 1896.

He taught himself to read French and German and corresponded with international colleagues. He published 371 articles in various journals, including 120 in the *Monthly Notices* of the RAS and 148 in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*.

In 1905 he was awarded the Jackson-Gwilt, gift and bronze medal of the RAS.

He died in 1916.



John Monash, World War I images, with Simpson and his donkey in the orange strip and the Light horse beneath. The Rising Sun badge, a horseman and foot soldier in the left corner and a field gun on the right.



Nellie Melba with the tour program from her 1902 visit to Australia and one of the gowns from her operatic roles.

Sir John Monash, knighted in 1918 (1865-1931), was born in Melbourne to a German–Jewish couple Louis and Bertha Monasch, who dropped the c to make the name more acceptable to the Anglo-Celtic society they joined. His father formed a partnership with Louis Martin, trading as Martin and Monash, Softgoods Importers.

This was not as successful as his father had hoped and in 1874 he moved to Jerilderie in New South Wales where he opened a General store. John was taught at the local school from age 9 and made such a strong impression on his teacher William Elliot that Elliott persuaded them to return to Melbourne where he attended Scotch College graduating equal dux. He entered University at age 16 and in 1893 graduated in Engineering and in 1895 in Law.

He commenced military studies in 1884 as a private in the university regiment, and was appointed as an officer to the North Melbourne Artillery Battery in 1887.

He married in 1891 and after university worked as a civil engineer, as well as appearing as an advocate in court cases. He joined forces with Joshua Anderson another engineer as Monash and Anderson, civil, mining and mechanical engineers.

In 1867 Joseph Monier in France had discovered how to re-inforce concrete with small grids of iron bars when he was making garden pots. A German immigrant W J Baltzer had used this in constructing bridges in Sydney and Monash and Anderson started using it in Victoria in the late 1890s.

He abandoned his private career when World War I broke out in 1914 and became a full time army officer. He served time at Gallipoli with the 4th Infantry Brigade and was known for his independent decision making and organisational skills.

He was sent to France in June 1916 with the rank of Major-general, in charge of the 3rd Division. Although there were some successes the western Front was a war of attrition with thousands killed for very little ground gained. Germany began a major push in March of 1918 with a view to break through to Amiens and then Paris.

They captured Villers-Bretoneux, not far from Amiens, but the Australians recaptured it within 24 hours and no further German advance was made.

Monash was made commander of the Australian corps in May 1918 and began planning the next offensive in July at Hamel.

He believed in the co-ordinated use of infantry, aircraft, artillery and tanks. He wrote: *The true role of infantry is not to expend itself upon heroic physical effort, not to wither away under merciless machine-gun fire, not to impale itself on hostile bayonets, but on the contrary to advance under the maximum possible protection of the maximum possible array of mechanical resources in the form of guns, machine- guns, tanks, mortars, and aeroplanes; to advance with as little impediment as possible; to be relieved as far as possible of the obligation to fight their way forward.*

Hamel was a success and he was knighted in the field on 12th August 1918 by King George V. AJP Taylor in his book *The First World War* wrote *Sir John Monash was the only general of creative originality produced by the First World War.*

This battle led to a series of victories and the end of the war at 11am on the 11th day of the 11th month, when the guns fell silent.

Even though the Armistice had been signed at 6am a further 5000 men were killed by 11am.

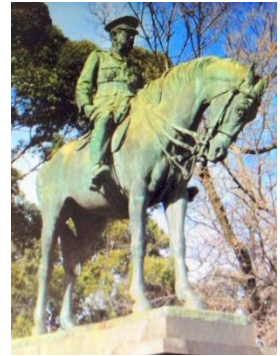
He remained in England to supervise the repatriation and demobilisation of the troops, establishing a scheme which allowed them to be trained for post-war jobs, whilst waiting for the ships to take them home.

He was demobilised himself in 1920 and returned to Melbourne where he was appointed manager of the Victorian State Electricity Commission.

He set up a force of special constables in 1923 during the Victorian police strike.

After the war Monash was instrumental in establishing ANZAC day as a memorial service.

He oversaw the planning and building of the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne, but died in 1931 before it was completed and dedicated in 1934. He was given a state funeral attended by over 250,000 people. His statue is in the grounds of the memorial.



He is remembered by Monash University in Melbourne, a New Memorial at Villers-Bretoneux opened on 25th April 1918, and Kfar Monash (Monash village) in Israel.

Dame Nellie Melba OBE born Helen Porter Mitchell made Dme in 1918 (1861-1931) was born in Melbourne into a musical family and educated at Presbyterian Ladies College. Her siblings called her *Nellie*.

Her mother died in 1880 and her father bought a sugar mill near Mackay in Queensland. There she met Charles Armstrong, the son of an English baronet and they married in 1882. Her son George was born a year later, but the marriage was essentially over within two years, (although they did not divorce until twenty years later), and she returned to Melbourne in 1884 to pursue a singing career.

Her teacher was Pietro Cecchi who believed *she had a voice which would enthrall the world*. She made her debut on 17th May 1884 where a critic said *she sings like one out of ten thousand*,

She met John Lemmone, a flautist, who became her accompanist, manager and opera company impresario.

Her father was appointed Victoria's commissioner to The Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London in 1886 and she accompanied him. Sir Arthur Sullivan told her to keep on with her studies and he might find a small part in *The Mikado* in a year's time.

She had an introduction and audition with Mathilde Marchesi in Paris, who recognised her potential. Mme Marchesi sent Mrs Armstrong to selected salons for social education and introduced her to various composers, in particular Gounod who coached her in her operatic roles.

She changed her name to Melba after her city of birth. She made a successful theatre debut in 1887 as Gilda in *Rigoletto* in the Théâtre Royal in Brussels.

In 1888 she sang at Covent Garden in Lucia de Lammermore, but it was not an immediate success and she returned to Brussels.

Lady de Grey from Covent Garden begged her to return, and she did after making her Paris debut as Ophélie in *Hamlet* on 8 May 1889 to great acclaim. She appeared at Covent Garden in *Roméo and Juliette* on 15 June 1889. She dated her success from then and was prima donna to the 1920s.

She made a return visit to Australia in 1902 and, as the train arrived in Melbourne the girls from her old school PLC shouted **Coo-ee**.

For newly federated Australia, Melba represented glamour, success and international acceptance. She had a dessert named after her: Peach Melba, poached halved peaches with raspberry syrup and cream or ice-cream.

Melba toast is thin sliced bread.



She returned to London, and then in 1906/7 sang at the Metropolitan in New York but deserted it for the newly founded Manhattan Opera House which she revived financially with a triumphant season.

She returned to Australia in 1909 on a sentimental tour covering 16,000 Km (10,000 miles) and many remote towns.

She bought a property near Lilydale in Victoria, building Coombe Cottage. She was to spend nearly half of her remaining life in Australia, returning in 1911 to found the Melba Williamson Opera company.

In England again, in 1914 she performed at a gala concert in Covent Garden attended by seven Kings and Queens.

When World War I broke out she was back in Australia and, finding travel to Europe difficult she made three wartime concert tours of North America raising pro-allied sentiment. She also applied herself to war charities in Australia and is thought to have raised £100,000.

She returned to England again after the war in 1918 to re-open Covent Garden where she was awarded a Dame of the British Empire later elevated to GBE (Grand Cross) in 1927. She found London weary and shabby, with brown tweed coats in the stalls instead of formal attire and tiaras in pre-war Melba nights which depressed her deeply

She returned to Australia in 1922 where she gave concerts for the people in Sydney and Melbourne which drew some 70,000 people.

She was back in England in 1923 again at Covent Garden, then back to Australia in 1924 on a Melba-Williamson Opera tour, and back to UK for a Farewell performance at Covent Garden on 8 June 1926.

In 1928 she gave a third Melba-Williamson season in Australia with her last concert in Geelong in November.

She then left for Europe for two years, but developed a fever at the end of that time and returned to St Vincent's hospital in Sydney where she died of septicaemia on 23rd February 1931.

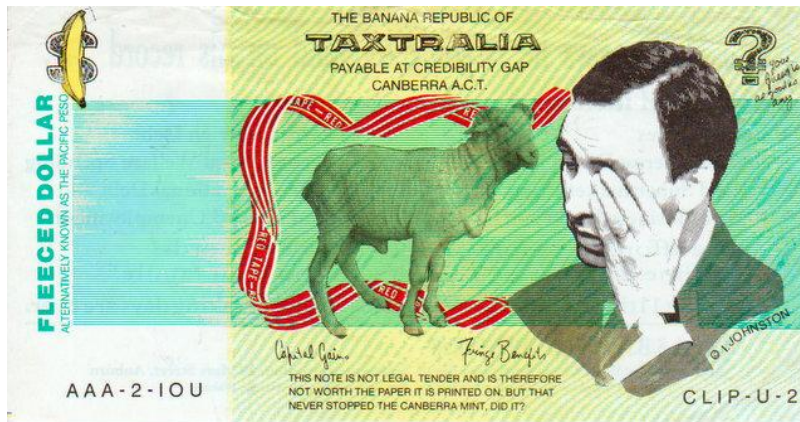
She was given a state funeral in Melbourne with the funeral motorcade over a kilometre long.

She is remembered by the Melba hall at the University of Melbourne, the toast and dessert, as well as the slang expression *more comebacks than Nellie Melba*, not understood by today's generation.

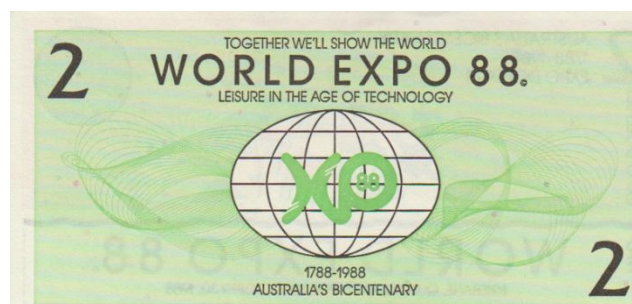
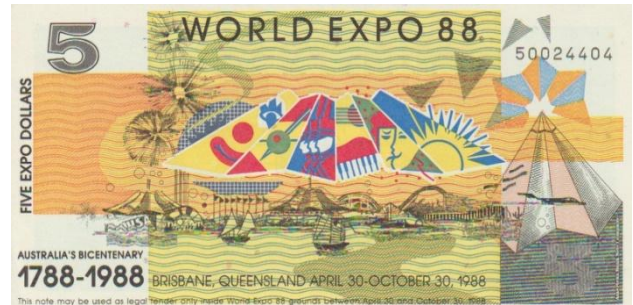
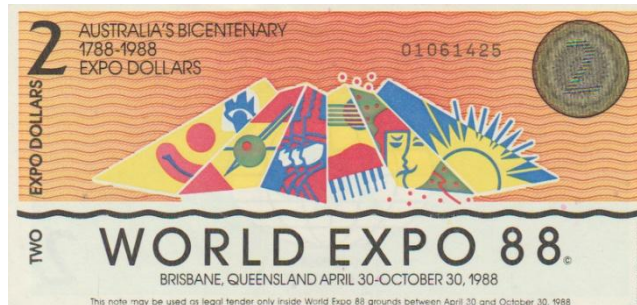
Coombe Cottage is now a restaurant and winery in the Yarra valley.



Chapter 8 Spoof money



This was used against the Labor Party in the July 1987 election, by referring to a comment made by Paul Keating, Treasurer, to John Laws on radio 2GB the year before. In the event the Hawke Labor government won the election.



These notes were able to be used within the site of the very successful World Expo held in Brisbane for six months in 1988, during the bi-centenary year.

CONCLUSION

I have learnt a great deal whilst preparing this book and hope it will be a stimulus to readers to look at the faces on their bank notes instead of the numbers, and enquire into their lives and why they have been chosen.

There are a great number of other persons who have had a huge influence in the development of this nation, and you will have to seek them out.

One I haven't dealt with is the **Queen**, who is head of State and whose image appears on our coins as well.

It may well be that as technology changes our way of life, notes and coins will disappear in favour of the swipe of a card or a phone.

However, notes and coins especially those in mint or new condition will become very valuable to collectors, especially if rare such as the Holey dollar quoted in the preface, now worth \$595,000.

Whilst most convicts were sent to New South Wales and from there Norfolk Island, Tasmania was made a penal colony in 1803, Queensland in 1824, and Western Australia, although a free colony, received convicts from 1850 to 1868. In all Britain sent about 162,000 convicts between 1788 and 1868.

CONVICT POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES 1788-1847				
Year	Males	Females	Total	% of total population
1788	529	188	717	74.2
1790	297	70	367	62.1
1800	1,230	328	1,558	31.6
1805	1,561	516	2,077	29.8
1819	8,920	1,066	9,986	38.3
1828	16,442	1,544	17,986	46.4
1836	25,254	2,577	27,831	36.1
1841	23,844	3,133	26,977	20.6

Many were emancipated before the full term of their punishment and stayed, often becoming prominent citizens such as Mary Reibey.

However many descendants considered their convict past as a *stain* and this persisted well into the late twentieth century after which a convict past became something to be proud of.

GOVERNORS OF NEW SOUTH WALES 1788-1846	
Arthur Phillip	1788-92
John Hunter	1795-1800
Philip Gidley King	1800-06
William Bligh	1806-10
Lachlan Macquarie	1810-21
Sir Thomas Brisbane	1821-25
Ralph Darling	1825-31
Sir Richard Bourke	1831-38
Sir George Gipps	1838-46

The often ill-treatment of the Aboriginals has also been recognised. Gough Whitlam, a Labor Prime Minister, began to recognise their land rights in the 1970s and sprinkled Daguragu soil into Vincent Lingiari's hand on 16th August 1975 when he handed back Wave Hill station to the Gurindji people. The Northern territory passed an Aboriginal land rights act the following year.

The Mabo case in 1992 led to the Aboriginal Land Title law being passed in the Federal Parliament in 1993.

An apology was made by Kevin Rudd, Labor Prime Minister in 2008 to the stolen generation and also helped to heal relationships with the indigenous people.

Governors of New South Wales

1. Captain Arthur Phillip, RN 26 Jan, 1788 to 10 Dec, 1792
2. Captain John Hunter, RN 11 Sept, 1795 to 27 Sept, 1800
3. Captain Philip Gidley King, RN 28 Sept, 1800 to 12 Aug, 1806
4. Captain William Bligh, RN 13 Aug, 1806 to 26 Jan, 1808
5. Major-General Lachlan Macquarie 1 Jan, 1810 to 1 Dec, 1821
6. Major-General Sir Thomas Brisbane 1 Dec, 1821 to 1 Dec, 1825
7. Lt-Gen. Ralph Darling 19 Dec, 1825 to 22 Oct, 1831
8. Major-General Sir Richard Bourke 3 Dec, 1831 to 5 Dec, 1837
9. Sir George Gipps 24 Feb, 1838 to 11 July, 1846
10. Sir Charles Augustus FitzRoy 3 Aug, 1846 to 20 Jan, 1855
11. Sir William Thomas Denison 20 Jan, 1855 to 22 Jan, 1861
12. Rt. Hon. Sir John Young (Gov-in-Chief) 16 May, 1861 to 24 Dec, 1867
13. Rt. Hon. Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore 8 Jan, 1868 to 21 Feb, 1872
14. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson 3 June, 1872 to 19 Mar, 1879
15. Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus Loftus 4 Aug, 1879 to 9 Nov, 1885
16. Rt. Hon. Charles Robert, Baron Carrington 12 Dec, 1885 to 3 Nov, 1890
17. Rt. Hon. Victor George, Earl of Jersey 15 Jan, 1891 to 2 Mar, 1893
18. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Duff 29 May, 1893 to 15 Mar, 1895
19. Rt. Hon. Henry Robert, Viscount Hampden 21 Nov, 1895 to 5 Mar, 1899
20. Rt. Hon. William, Earl Beauchamp 18 May, 1899 to 30 April, 1901
21. Admiral Sir Harry Rawson 27 May, 1902 to 27 May 1909
22. Rt. Hon. Frederick Napier, Baron Chelmsford 28 May, 1909 to 11 Mar, 1913
23. Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena 14 Mar, 1913 to 27 Oct, 1917
24. Sir Walter Davidson 18 Feb, 1918 to 4 Sept, 1923
25. Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair 28 Feb, 1924 to 7 April, 1930
26. Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game 29 May, 1930 to 15 Jan, 1935
27. Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven 21 Feb, 1935 to 22 Jan, 1936
28. Admiral Sir Murray Anderson 6 Aug, 1936 to 29 Oct, 1936
29. The Right Hon Baron Wakehurst 8 April, 1937 to 8 Jan, 1946
30. Lt-Gen Sir John Northcott 1 Aug, 1946 to 31 July, 1957
31. Lt-Gen Sir Eric Woodward 1 Aug, 1957 to 31 July, 1965
32. Sir Arthur Roden Cutler VC AK KCMG KCVO 20 Jan, 1966 to 19 Jan, 1981
33. Air Marshall Sir James Rowland 20 Jan, 1981 to 20 Jan, 1989
34. Rear Admiral Sir David Martin 20 Jan, 1989 to 7 Aug, 1990
35. Rear Admiral Peter Sinclair 8 Aug, 1990 to 29 Feb, 1996
36. The Honourable Gordon J Samuels 1 Mar, 1996 to 28 February, 2001
37. The Honourable Dame Marie Bashir AD CVO 1 Mar, 2001 to 1 October, 2014
38. General The Honourable David Hurley AC DSC (Retd) 2 October, 2014 to the present

Governors-General of Australia since 1901

1. John Adrian Louis, Earl of Hopetown 01 Jan, 1901 - 09 Jan, 1903
2. Hallam, Baron Tennyson 09 Jan, 1903 - 21 Jan, 1904
3. Henry Stafford Baron Northcote 21Jan, 1904 – 09 Sep, 1908
4. William Humble, Earl of Dudley 09 Sep, 1908 – 03 Jul 1911
5. Thomas, Baron Denman 31 Jul, 1911 – 18 May, 1914
6. Sir Ronald Crauford Munro-Ferguson 18 May, 1914 - 06 Oct 1920
7. Henry William, Baron Forster of Lepe 06 Oct 1920 - 08 Oct 1925
8. John Lawrence, Baron Stonehaven 08 Oct 1925 - 22 Jan 1931
9. Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs 22 Jan 1931- 23 Jan 1936
10. Brig.General Sir Alex Hore Ruthven, Baron Gowrie 23 Jan 1936 - 30 Jan 1945
11. Prince Henry William Frederick Albert, Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden 30 Jan 1945 - 11 Mar 1947
12. Sir William John McKell 11 Mar 1947 - 08 May 1953
13. Field Marshall Sir Joseph William Slim 08 May 1953 - 02 Feb 1960
14. William Shepherd, Viscount Dunrossil 02 Feb 1960 - 03 Feb 1961
15. William Philip, Viscount De L'Isle 03 Aug 1961 - 22 Sep 1965
16. Richard Gardiner, Baron Casey 22 Sep 1965 - 30 Apr 1969
17. Sir Paul Hasluck 30 Apr 1969 - 11 July 1974
18. Sir John Robert Kerr 11 July 1974 - 08 Dec 1977
19. Sir Zelman Cowen 08 Dec 1977 - 29 July 1982
20. Sir Ninian Martin Stephen 29 July 1982 - 15 Feb 1989
21. William George Hayden 15 Feb 1989 - 15 Feb 1996
22. Sir William Patrick Deane 15 Feb 1996 - 28 June 2001
23. Archbishop Peter Hollingsworth 29 June 2001- 28 May 2003
24. Major-General Michael Jeffrey 11 Aug 2003 - 5 Sep 2008
25. Dame Quentin Bryce 5 Sep 2008- 28 Mar 2014
26. General Sir Peter Cosgrove 28 Mar 2014 - present

Prime Ministers of Australia 1901-present

1. Edmund Barton 1901–03
2. Alfred Deakin 1903–04; 1905–08; 1909–10
3. John Christian Watson 1904
4. George Houston Reid 1904–05
5. Andrew Fisher 1908–09; 1910–13; 1914–15
6. Joseph Cook 1913–14
7. William Morris Hughes 1915–16; 1916–23
8. Stanley Melbourne Bruce 1923–29
9. James Henry Scullin 1929–32
10. Joseph Aloysius Lyons 1932–39
11. Earle Page 1939
12. Robert Gordon Menzies 1939–40; 1940–41; 1949–66
13. Arthur William Fadden 1941
14. John Curtin 1941–45
15. Francis Michael Forde 1945
16. Joseph Benedict Chifley 1945–49
17. Harold Holt 1966–67
18. John McEwen 1967–68
19. John Grey Gorton 1968–71
20. William McMahon 1971–72
21. Gough Whitlam 1972–75
22. Malcolm Fraser 1975–83
23. Robert Hawke 1983–91
24. Paul Keating 1991–96
25. John Howard 1996–2007
26. Kevin Rudd 2007–10; 2013
27. Julia Gillard 2010–13
28. Tony Abbott 2013–15
29. Malcolm Turnbull 2015–18
30. Scott Morrison 2018– present

BIBLIOGRAPHY

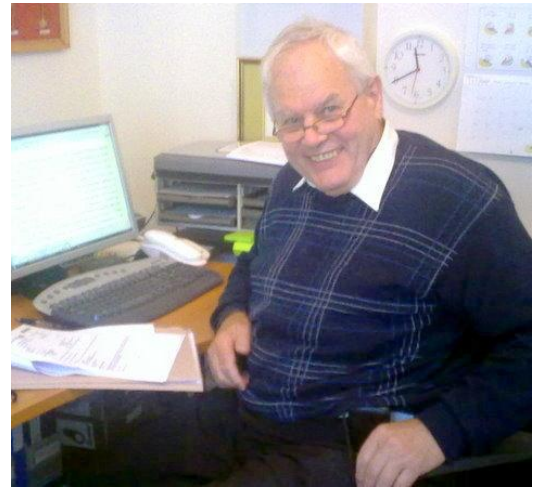
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Roland Perry
Grantlea Keiza
A J P Taylor

John Walsh was born in Melbourne, Australia in 1939, and brought up in New Zealand, when his father was appointed Dean of the Dental School in Dunedin in 1946.

He attended Otago University Medical School and underwent initial postgraduate training in General Surgery, Thoracic Surgery and Neurosurgery before continuing training in Orthopaedics.

This included study in the UK and Australia before he entered Consultant practice in Sydney in 1972.



In late 1989, a two year sabbatical was taken to restore a chateau in France, which his wife Hilary ran as an upmarket B & B, while he returned to the UK and NHS in 1992, commuting to France. The chateau was sold in 2000.

He and Hilary then moved to Windsor UK for 5 years and then Richmond UK for 6 years where he conducted a medico-legal practice in Harley Street, London, and Windsor before returning to Sydney in 2012.

He has been in full time medico-legal practice since 1998, in the UK, and in Australia since 2012. He now works part-time.

He enjoys reading and has written a book about Orthopaedics, called “Bones for beginners or Orthopaedics made Easy” and one about “A Brief History of Medicine and Surgery”, as well as a book for his family about their time in France. He hopes to continue the Brief History series and is working on a book called “A Brief History of the Universe and Us”.

He has only included the early low denomination notes and has focussed attention on those produced since decimalisation in 1966.

It has been a learning experience for him and he hopes for you as the reader.

He acknowledges the sources of the photographs and maps used throughout, in the bibliography, to help illustrate the historical perspective of the struggles made by the early pioneers to overcome hardships and build this great nation.



Decimal currency introduced in 1966 replaced the front cover note with a \$2 note, which was withdrawn in 1988 and replaced by a \$2 coin.

The book details the fascinating history of the lives of the people who have graced our currency and contributed so much to the nation we live in today.

\$25.00

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